

Minneapolis 9th Graders Plead: Give Us Peace for Xmas!

The following letter appeared in the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune of Dec. 10 under the headline of "Ninth Graders Want Peace for Christmas:"

"To the Editor:

"Would you let us use your paper to make an appeal for peace? We are members of a ninth grade church school class who believe all people belong to the family of God.

"We would like to appeal to all the children and young people everywhere to ask the United Nations delegations and the Chinese Communist committee to give the children of the world PEACE for a Christmas gift. Even if they do not believe in Christmas, the children do, for all children still believe in love.

"This is the letter we will send to our delegates and to our President and to the Communist committee:

"Honorable Sirs:

"Remember us? We are the generation of children who have never known peace. We wish to speak to you for the millions of boys and girls who do not want to see more war—who long for peace!

"Listen! Don't you hear our cries?

"Can't you forget your grievances and just decide among yourselves to make this a happy world for children? That ought to keep everyone busy for a long time to come. Can't we all stay in our own countries a hundred years, co-operating with each other for a better world?

"Can't we let the babies being born now, grow up well-cared for, with enough to eat, happy in their families, none going off to war, none being bombed, none starving, none frightened?

"Please remember the children while you are deciding whether or not to destroy the world!

"Please keep talking until you find some way to agree.

"Our parents always tell us when we quarrel that no one is ever wholly right, and if each one admits he was partly wrong then a right way can be found.

"Can't you do the same? Can't each country admit its mistakes and say 'Now we'll have to make a new start.'

"If it were possible we would like to come to Lake Success to assure the Chinese Communists that the children of America still care for the Children of China. We do not want to see them suffer. Neither do we want to see the Korean children undergo any more suffering.

"We would send them bread instead of bombs if we could. Some of our toys, too. In fact we would share everything with them to make them happier and keep the peace.

"If the scientists are right, that no one can win another war, and that there is no real defense, why don't you try something else besides war?

"Please remember the children everywhere. We are praying for you. We are praying for a Christmas present for the whole world, PERMANENT PEACE.

"Will all the children who agree with this letter please clip it out of the paper and send it to us with your name and address? Or send it yourselves to the United Nations delegates, and to the President of the United States?

"DOUGLAS ANDERSON,
"KENNETH ANDRICAN,
"NANCY LEE ARONES,
"JANE BOWERS,
"STEPHEN CHASE,
"GERALD GAMMELL,
"SUSAN HEGLAND,
"SUSAN RATCLIFFE,
"JACK LOREN,
"ELAINE LOWE,
"JANET NORRIS,
"SARAH PARK,
"RICHARD STEGAR,
"PETER SCHMITT
"JANET WIMMER,
"MRS. HAROLD RUOPP,
Teacher,
"Hennepin Ave. Methodist
Church, Minneapolis,
Minn."

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RAIL STRIKE SPREADS DESPITE INJUNCTION

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Auto Dividends Jump 70% in 10 Months

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Automobile manufacturing companies paid out 70 percent more in dividends to their stockholders during the first 10 months of 1950 than during the same period of last year, the Commerce Department reported today.

Dividend payments of all corporations which issue public reports totalled \$5,512,000,000, up 15 percent from last year. For the month of October alone, dividends amounted to \$489,000,000, five percent more than October, 1949.

Gains in other industries ranged from three percent in non-ferrous metals to 25 percent in chemicals.

High-Jacking Our 18-Year-Olds

— See Page 2 —

Labor Bazaar Restocks for Second Big Night

— See Page 2 —

High-Jacking Our 18-Year-Olds

An Editorial

THE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS are pouring out propaganda for a plan they call Universal Military Service.

On Friday, the Association of Universities demanded that the Government begin to DRAFT ALL BOYS OF 18 for two years.

For two years, the boys will get military training.

But not only military training. They will have to "serve" in whatever FACTORIES, MINES, or FARMS the generals decide to send them to. They will work in the factories—under military discipline. And with military pay—what the association leaders called bluntly "nominal pay." The head of the association demanding this horrible Nazi-style "service"

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City Council Chiefs Try to Gag Negro Speakers at Hearing

By Michael Singer

Crass Jimcrow, coupled with threats of physical expulsion from the chambers, marked the City Council Finance Committee's treatment of Negro speakers who tried to protest inadequate Capital Budget allocations for Bedford-Stuyvesant at City Hall yesterday. James W. Ford, chairman of the Communist Party in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, was told to "stop wasting our time" and ordered to sit down by Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat.

Ford had protested a statement made earlier to Arthur Schutze, State American Labor Party secretary, by Charles E. Keegan, former Finance Committee chairman and now Council majority leader, that white communities in the Bronx "suffer as much from lack of hospitals as Negro areas."

"I protest that statement," Ford said, "as an underestimation of the peculiarities of Bedford-Stuyvesant. Such ideas maintain a Jimcrow status on Bedford-Stuyvesant. To make a comparison like that, to try to equate the needs of a white area with the insufferable, compounded neglect and indignities of a Negro community is to—."

At this point Keegan shouted from the top of the Council dais: "Who said that? Mr. Chairman, put these people in order. This is another Communist trick."

FORD'S PROPOSALS

Ford ignored the interruption. "I propose," he continued "that you delete funds for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, not because I am against culture and its needs

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but because people and especially the Negro people, come first. Put part of that money into a Bedford-Stuyvesant hospital."

He demanded deletion of

money for a police stable in Harlem and other construction funds for police. "These monies are

being used against my people, they

are helping continue a policy of

police brutality."

Both Quinn and Keegan, who

acted as major-domos of the Com-

mittee, while its chairman Fred-

erick Schick, of Richmond, re-

mained mute throughout, then

shouted that Ford "sit down."

Similar gag rules were imposed on Schutze, who challenged the Committee to explain "where are the \$25,000,000 which should be available for city hospitals and which are exempt from the debt limit?" The capital budget has available \$150,000,000 in referendum-approved funds outside the debt limit for hospital construction yet only \$124,901,377 of this is allocated in the 1950-51 budget.

UNNERVES QUINN

Schutze's slashing attack so unnerved the Committee that Quinn, trying to dodge the issue, even agreed to sponsor a Schutze proposal to introduce legislation which would give the Council com-

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Found Confidence in Peace Pervades USSR

"The people who stand for peace are stronger than those who stand for war," a steel worker in the Kirov plant of Leningrad told the American peace delegation that recently visited the Soviet Union.

The delegation, just returned, issued a statement by Dr. Holland Roberts, of San Francisco, who acted as chairman during the stay in the USSR.

"Our delegation," Dr. Roberts declared, "consisted of 19 American men and women, Negro and white." He described them as ministers, teachers, lawyers, factory workers, housewives and a farmer, from all parts of the country.

Dr. Holland, former professor of education at Columbia and Stanford and now head of the California Labor School, said the delegation was "astounded by the rapid progress in restoring destruction brought about by the recent war and advances made to higher level of living."

He said the people are warmly and comfortably dressed, stores are filled with customers buying staple foods as well as luxuries of all description, foodstuffs, clothing, electrical supplies, household goods, silverware.

He described the visit to Stalingrad, where 500,000 of the 600,000

pre-war population returned to rebuild the city.

The Soviet workers' replies to the questions the Americans asked about the danger of war were summarized by the Kirov steel worker:

"No," he said, "there will not be a world war. Times will be difficult, but the people who stand for peace are stronger than those who stand for war."

Holland said similar views were held by "the young hostess on our plane, students in the university, the waiter in the Savoy Hotel, and the alert young pioneers in a club in a Moscow Palace of Culture."

There is no war hysteria anywhere in Poland or the Soviet Union, but "everywhere a certainty of success and a peaceful future," he declared.

The American delegates were welcomed, he added, "wherever we went, with flowers, banquets and endless toasts. We were the visible proof that there is an America that stands for peace. They are counting on us to turn the tide against war."

Labor Bazaar Stocks Refilled As Thousands Buy on 1st Night

Reserve stocks were rushed to gift items. The depleted counters at the Jewish Labor Bazaar yesterday after

several thousand first-nighters

streamed into St. Nicholas Arena,

66 St. at Broadway.

Saturday and Sunday afternoons were set aside for children's time when a special children's program will be presented. Raymond the Magician heads up the list of entertainers. Children will be admitted free of charge.

The children's section of this year's Bazaar features an unusually large selection of clothing—dresses, skirts, jackets, knitted shirts, ski pants and other winter

books and many other holiday items.

Bargain buys are still available. Reserve stocks of dresses, women's coats and suits, men's clothing, furniture, leather goods, men's and women's wear, jewelry and other merchandise have been brought in for counters depleted by rush buying the first night of the Bazaar. All booths will be continually restocked up to closing time, midnight Monday, Dec. 18.

In addition there is a complete restaurant, dancing to Allan Treacher's orchestra, an art show and a Cake-Baking Contest every night at 8.

Proceeds from the Bazaar go to combat anti-Semitism and discrimination and for aid in Israel.

McCarran Board Defers Date of CP Answer Till Jan. 24

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Subversive Activities Control Board today gave the Communist Party until Jan. 24 to file an answer to Attorney General Howard McGrath's lengthy, stoolpigeon-inspired charge that the Communist Party was "subversive" and had to register under the McCarran Act.

The Board made its decision after the Communist Party had requested time beyond the 30 days set by the law, following the Attorney General's action in filing a charge of "subversion."

The Party noted that the Attorney General's charge covered the Party's activities since 1919 and

wandered over a wide range of political and economic problems.

The Board made its decision after an hour's deliberation, following arguments in favor of the extension by Abraham J. Isserman, Assistant General William A. Paisley and Irving Shapiro opposed the extension for the government.

The decision gave the Party until Jan. 4 to file all necessary motions and to obtain counsel.

Finds People of Europe Determined to Win Peace

By Joseph Starobin

THE MOST POWERFUL, single impression, which hit me between the eyes as I flew into Paris just 10 days ago on my way home from Warsaw and the Soviet Union, was the determination of the average French man and woman that peace must win out over war.

This is a familiar slogan throughout Europe. I have heard it in dozens of speeches, seen it on the blue and white banners floating over the ruins in Poland's capital, and covering the billboards on the side streets off the Boulevard St. Germain in Paris. But it is not just a slogan; it is a warning to Americans, and a demand that they have sense enough to heed this

warning.

To put it more plainly: the tremendous peace movement of Europe—already broader than and deeper than was registered by the great Warsaw Congress—has no intention of allowing western Germany to become an arsenal, a training ground, a barracks and a theater of war.

The beginning of all wisdom for our own people is to realize that nobody in western Europe wants to fight for us, or with us. They are fighting only one battle and that is to maintain peace by preventing American capitalism from bringing another Korea to a war-weary continent.

THIS STRUCK ME FIRST at the Le Bourget airfield in Paris a week ago Wednesday. A group of us—latecomers from the Warsaw Congress—had flown in together with Abbe Boulier, (Continued on Page 6)

Koreans Press MacA Troops To Japan Sea

The Korean People's Army was compressing MacArthur's beachhead in northeast Korea yesterday and probed in the U. S. half moon defense arc around Hungnam for a soft spot at which to aim an attack, according to press dispatches from Tokyo.

Troops of Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond's U. S. 10th Corps anxiously awaited the next move by the Koreans, a correspondent reported from the U. S. beachhead.

On the western front north of Seoul, U. S. 8th Army forces were reported several stiff battles with north Korean troops.

A dispatch from the U. S. 10th Corps reported that the MacArthur forces in northeast Korea now were pinned to the Japan sea by the Korean People's Army.

The dispatch reported "dark storm clouds over Hungnam" and said it had become difficult to sift facts from rumors as the latter grew with the mounting tension. A rumor sprang up that brisk fighting was going on at the Hungnam docks. Tracked down, it turned out that four shots were fired by some unknown soldier.

The last action reported around the MacArthur perimeter was early Thursday morning, when the Koreans attacked a few miles northwest of Hamhung.

A dispatch from the U. S. 8th Army in the west confirmed earlier field reports that Korean forces were fighting south of the 38th parallel in the area northeast of Seoul.

Churchill Backs Truman's A-Bomb Threat

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Winston Churchill urged today that the United States hold the atomic bomb threat over Russia's head.

Speaking in Commons, Churchill declared the atom bomb was the "only lever" of the capitalist world in its relations with the Soviet Union, and attacked those who called for pledges by all countries not to be the first to use the bomb.

Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee reported on his talk with President Truman, but he again evaded answering questions on what assurances he got from Truman that the U. S. would not use the a-bomb without consulting Britain. He merely stated he received "perfectly satisfactory" assurances.

Attlee also said that failure to reach a settlement with People's China would result in the world "drifting inevitably toward war."



Mother of Trapped Marine Writes Ad, Starts Avalanche of Quit-Korea Pleas

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14.—"Get our boys out of Korea" is the battle cry raised in this industrial heart of America by a group of women, called into action by a two-lined classified "Personal" ad in the Pittsburgh Press of Dec. 7:

Will families who have loved ones trapped in Korea call L.Ehigh 1-9698

Mrs. Ernest Miller, of the South Hills section, inserted the ad. Her 20-year-old son, Pfc. Ernest J. Miller, Jr., was in the Fifth Regiment, First Marine Division, which had reached the Chosin Reservoir area in Northeast Korea when it retreated.

Miller's last letter was to his minister. It described the hardships the troops were facing.

The weather, he wrote, was bitterly cold that "boiling water froze on the mess gear."

It was the letter of a brave young fellow who had already won 10 battle stars up to the invasion at Inchon but who, like most of the American soldiers, knew nothing of the real background for President Truman's "police incident" military intervention against the Korean people, the role of John Foster Dulles, and General MacArthur's imperialist aims.

The ad brought an avalanche of replies from mothers who likewise had sons fighting in far-off Korea.

CALL DAY AND NIGHT

Mrs. Miller's phone rang continuously, day and night. She received "heartbreaking calls from mothers with four children in service, from one mother with two boys in Korea. They cried in my ears so that I could hardly sleep," she said.

"What we want," she declared, "is to BRING OUR

BOYS OUT OF KOREA!"

In three days, over 300 persons called her up. Many more, she said, had been unable to reach her. Wednesday she and the mothers she had reached joined in a telegraphic barrage to their Congressmen, urging the American soldiers be withdrawn from Korea.

Mrs. Miller predicts the movement will spread all over the country. She says the slogan has been taken up in Michigan, Florida, New York and Maryland, and that advertisements similar to hers will be inserted by mothers elsewhere in Pennsylvania and other states.

The demand that American troops be withdrawn from Korea was echoed here recently by Capt. Edgar Bundy, former U.S. Air Force intelligence officer in the Far East, in an address to the Allegheny County

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Rank-File Rail Strike Spreads, Hits Stalling on Hours, Pay

'Emergency' Is a Profit Plan, Unionists Say

Declaration of a national emergency is a "pro-profit, pro-poverty, unnecessary program," the United Labor Committee wired President Truman yesterday, as he prepared to announce his plans tonight over a nationwide broadcast.

The labor committee, composed of over 100,000 union members in more than 20 industries, declared that the President's contemplated emergency edict is designed to "force a disastrous no-strike, wage cut, regime on American labor."

"Instead of breaking our national back for war and war preparation, the United Labor Committee proposes that we spend some energy, wisdom and initiative to build peace, and restore the former understanding among the great powers of the world," the wire to Truman declared.

"There is no real 'national emergency' facing America other than the drive inside our country to impoverish the workers and destroy basic American freedoms," the committee said.

"The national emergency declaration is to create . . . the necessary psychology—fear and intimidation—to permit application of this pro-profit, pro-poverty, unnecessary program," the committee added.

The emergency powers sought by the President are aimed primarily at labor, and the destruction of labor's hard-won working conditions, a study of the powers revealed. The list of 17 powers, to become effective on the declaration of an emergency, were explained by a congressman who attended the series of White House conferences between congressional leaders and the President. The congressman asked that his name be withheld.

Four of the powers authorized the President to deprive workers on public works or operating under public contracts of the 40-hour week. This would affect all industry working on war orders and would lead to a similar suspension of the 40-hour week in industry generally.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A spreading rank-and-file rail strike today effectively halted freight shipments throughout the nation. Despite a federal court back-to-work order, the walkout by "sick" trainmen that began in Birmingham, Ala., Monday and spread to Chicago yesterday, reached into terminals at St. Louis and the nation's capital today. The impact was nationwide. Huge stacks of freight piled up in all cities. The Army, which made a pretense of taking over Aug. 27 to bar strikers there to go back to work. Government attorneys thought it applied everywhere but decided to take court action in other cities just in case.

While the army is supposedly in charge of the railroads the management and profits still are in the hands of the owners.

Assistant Army Secretary Karl Bendetsen threatened the strikers, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, that if they continue the strike, the govern-

ment will ask the courts to cite them for contempt.

Union officials disowned responsibility for the strike and said they were doing their best to get the rebellious trainmen back to work. But they warned that their men were angry because their demand for a 40-hour week at 48 hours pay had dragged on unsettled for 21 months.

Union and company officials were standing by here for nego-

tiating conferences but the carriers said they would not bargain until the men returned to work.

The walkout tied up freight traffic at key terminals. At Chicago, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. began banking four blast furnaces and International Harvester used the strike as an excuse for the lay-off of 3,500 men.

Seventeen railroads were affected by the Chicago walkout, seven by the Washington strike

and seven by the St. Louis stoppage. Effects of the Washington walkout were felt at nearby Baltimore, although no men were on strike there.

At St. Louis, the Louisville & Nashville railroad, the Nickel Plate and the Illinois Central embargoed movement of freight through the area, a vital hub in the nation's rail transportation system.

At Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania said its trains were "nearly on schedule" although they were experiencing "some delay" in Chicago. Hourly train service on the Pennsylvania between New York and Washington was about normal.

The Interstate Commerce Commission said a freight embargo was not yet in the works, although it got ready to direct the railroads to divert freight to other lines wherever necessary.

The railroad strike presented Truman and the rail bosses with much the same legal problem it faced in last winter's coal walkout. Like the United Mine Workers, trainmen officials asserted the strikes were unauthorized.

In each case, union leaders issued back-to-work orders.

In the UMW case, the miners stayed on strike and Truman tried to punish the union by contempt action. But the courts held that government attorneys failed to prove the union officials did not act in good faith.

UN OK's Cease-Fire Study, Bypasses Settlement Plea

By Joseph Starobin

A three-man committee to investigate a "cease-fire" in Korea came out of yesterday's UN Assembly session despite objections from Soviet deputy foreign minister Jacob Malik, that it would only "camouflage" further American aggression in the Far East.

By a vote of 52-5, with the Kuomintang abstaining, the plenary session of the Assembly ratified Wednesday's decision of the Political Committee to separate the "cease-fire" proposals from the basic question of withdrawing all foreign armed forces from Korea and reaching a fundamental settlement.

Assembly president Nasrollah Entezam, of Iran, immediately appointed Lester Pearson, of Canada and Sir Benegal Rau of India to make up the three-man committee.

It is understood that this group will seek a meeting with Wu Hsia-chuan, chief of the People's China delegation at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday morning.

The three-man body will also meet with Warren Austin of the United States, and with American military officials.

The composition of the committee, definitely weighted on the Anglo-American side, did not impress UN circles. There was some comment to the effect that what happened today constituted a UN continuation of the Truman-Attlee communique.

It is felt that the Israeli proposals for a "package plan" that would definitely involve withdrawal of all troops from Korea

might, however, form a possible basis for the Rau-Entezam-Pearson recommendations at some late stage.

In today's debate, Jacob Malik, supported by Polish, Czechoslovak and Ukrainian spokesmen, restated his earlier demand that the Soviet resolution for complete withdrawal of all foreign troops should have been voted first.

Malik repeated that ordering a cease-fire without troop withdrawal simply accommodated American plans to re-group in Korea and press forward with the war.

The Assembly was headed for a recess on Friday evening. Further meetings of the Political Committee are expected only after the three-man "cease-fire" committee reports on results. This also means that Malik's plan for all foreign troop withdrawals will come up for debate again when the Political Committee resumes debate at some future date.

PROPAGANDA VOTES

The Assembly also rubber-stamped a number of stock State Department propaganda items directed against the Soviet Union. By a vote of 49-5, it approved a resolution condemning the alleged Soviet "jamming" of radio signals.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak delegates termed the resolution a violation of the Charter. They asserted that the countries of People's Democracies have a right to protect themselves from the psychological warfare by American and British radio, which beams

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Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

When Is a Liar Not a Liar?

By Alan Max

The friends of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg are indignant over the use of stool-pigeon testimony against her appointment as Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Mrs. Rosenberg's friends in the press and in the government say that you can't trust a word of these stool-pigeons.

That is quite so. It seems, however, that these stool-pigeons lead double lives. When they testify against people like Mrs. Rosenberg, they are dirty liars, but when the same rascals testify against Communists and other progressives, they are paragons of truth, servants of democracy and martyrs to the highest ideals.

The problem, of course, is how to tell when they are lying and when they are telling the truth. The answer is easy:

When pro-war government officials use them to testify against the working class, then it is clear they are telling the truth; when they testify against pro-war government officials themselves, they deserve to be hung and quartered.

Plan 3-Year High School--for War

The New York State Board of Regents yesterday recommended that a year be cut out of the four-year high school course in order to facilitate the drafting of 18-year-old youths into the proposed Universal

Military Service. The board also recommended stepping up college courses, in calling for universal military training. The board also called for a national manpower authority.

Suspend Killers Of Derrick, Says Assemblyman

By John Hudson Jones

"Immediate suspension" of the two policemen who killed the Negro veteran, John Derrick, was demanded yesterday by Democratic Assemblyman Elijah M. Crumj, of the 12th A. D. Harlem, declared Crumj, was "outraged" over the merciless killing, framing and robbing of Derrick.

The policemen who killed Derrick are Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakotis.

The "robbing" charge referred to reports that Derrick just discharged from the Army had nearly \$4,000 in cash on him when slain, and police have not surrendered it.

The New York branch of the NAACP announced yesterday that a citizens' committee, headed by Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, had been set up to seek justice in the brutal Dec. 7 slaying.

3 AFFIDAVITS

Lindsay H. White, local NAACP president, made public affidavits of witnesses to the killing. The affidavits had been made to Chief Assistant District Attorney George B. Monaghan, the day after Derrick was slain.

One witness has charged that police planted a gun on Derrick's body.

"We have reports that two detectives have been inquiring in the neighborhood for this witness," White said.

Another witness, Roger Bennett, 2216 Eighth Ave., an employee in

500 CITY WORKERS TAKE PAY DEMANDS TO CITY HALL

Five hundred city workers, members of the United Public Workers, crowded City Hall late yesterday in a mass visit to Comptroller Lazarus Joseph to demand a \$600 yearly wage increase.

They waited inside City Hall for more than two hours while a smaller delegation conferred with Joseph to ask that he shift some of the \$20 million surplus in city funds to hard-pressed city employees.

Statements, presented by UPW members to Joseph, to do the "urgency" behind the demand for more pay. Higher prices, taxes, and the prevailing low wage of city workers placed a "moral and compelling duty" on the Board of Estimate and other city officials to act quickly on the demand, UPW

members said.

Jack Bigel, UPW district president, said the delegation was called to City Hall by the union because of the "utter lack of genuine collective bargaining machinery" in the city government.

Transport Workers Union president Michael Quill called off the scheduled strike of 8,200 bus drivers yesterday, eight hours before they were to walk off their jobs on nine private bus lines.

In a telegram to Theodore W. Kheel, city transit system mediator, Quill said he would accept "assurances" that the bus companies "would not seek to take advantage of any wage freeze between now and Dec. 31."

Kheel and Quill did not explain how they could make or accept "assurances" which would violate any government-imposed wage freeze order.

In appearances before a four-man committee appointed by the



BLOCK EVICTION OF 4 B'KLYN FAMILIES

The eviction of four families from a three-story house at 1498 Pacific St., in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn, was halted yesterday by the quick action of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Tenant Council. Involved in the eviction is Mrs. Laura Hall, Negro, leasee of the house and herself the chairman of the tenant group.

The landlord, Dominick Polisemo, has been attempting to evict Mrs. Hall since 1947. Six weeks ago Judge Roger J. Brock dismissed another landlord case against Mrs. Hall but permitted Polisemo to reopen a three-year-old case, on which the court granted an eviction.

A temporary injunction was ob-

New Automobile Comes Off Assembly Line in USSR

By Joseph Clark

MOSCOW. PRODUCTION of a new luxury passenger car, ZIM, began recently. The new car meets the demand for a somewhat smaller and more maneuverable model than the big ZIS car made at the Stalin Auto Plant in Moscow. ZIM is coming off the assembly line at the Molotov plant in Gorky. It is a 95 horsepower job and compares with the 110 horsepower of the ZIS, and the 50 horsepower of the popular Pobeda car. ZIM can cruise at 75 miles an hour.

ZIM has two folding seats in the rear section in addition to the regular five seats and is equipped with radio, heater and most of the gadgets you find in the ZIS.

KIDS HERE are equipped with their own new model sleds for the winter. Snow already blankets the city's parks and you can't find a child in Moscow without a small green or white sled with black or white metal runners. The very small children who can't supply their own power have little sleds with a special seat having back rest and arm rest, while mama, papa or grandma supply the power.

IT WOULD also be a feat to find a boy or girl without ice skates and skis. The roads and squares in Gorky Park and the other big city parks are flooded for skating and young and old put on their skates. Skiing in Sokolniki Park, up on Lenin Hills and elsewhere is also popular—and not only with the young folks. Skis come in all sizes; you'll find three-year-olds on them as well as grey beards.

The government hasn't clamped any military priorities on metal and I wonder if the U. S. Seventh Fleet used more metal in construction than you'll find on the sleds, skates, bicycles, tricycles, passenger cars whose production is zooming as never before in this country.

TANGERINES are beginning to come into the stores from the south.

THE FOOTBALL (soccer) season is just a memory and you have to go to the movies to see how Spartak won the Soviet football cup. Hockey pictures take over in the pages of Kom-somolskaya Pravda, the youth daily.

THE NEW PICTURE for which lines are forming all over the city is based on the life of the Russian composer Moussorgsky, who did the music for the operas Boris Godonov and Khovanschina. A French film, Scandal in Cloch-

ery, the companies have been asking for a two-cent fare hike. The ALP yesterday urged that the "just demands for wage increases" sought by the bus workers "can and must come from the bus companies," and not "through another company raid upon the pockets of bus riders."

Prague Closes 18% of Taverns

PRAGUE, Dec. 14. — Prague's city council has ordered the closing of 18 percent of the city's taverns and wine houses because they "do not serve the interests of the population," the newspaper Slobodne Slovo said today.

The landlord, Dominick Polisemo, attorney for the tenants' council, and the case will be argued again Monday.

Mrs. Hall rents the three-story house for \$75 a month and provides the heat. The landlord is seeking to get her out so he can increase the rent.

mere, is still playing in many houses as is the German picture, Council of the Gods; also the recent Soviet films Great Forces, Brave People, etc. You can still see the perennial favorite Robinson Crusoe at the Stereoptican movie house.

CLIFFORD ODETS' Golden Boy is scheduled for early production in the theater. D'Auseau and Gow's "Deep Are the Roots" is still very popular, as are Shaw's "Pygmalion," Sheridan's "School for Scandal," all the Chekhov classics, Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina," Gorky's "Lower Depths," Gogol's "Inspector General," Dickens, "Dombe and Son," Rostand's "Cyrano De Bergerac," Shakespeare's "Othello," along with innumerable plays by Soviet authors.

Then, of course, the two big opera and ballet houses are performing nightly and, always, everywhere, packed houses. Symphony, chamber music, violin recitals, piano recitals, dance recitals, and choruses perform in about seven or eight concert halls throughout the city. The range is from Bach to Shostakovich, from Beethoven to Prokofiev, Mozart to Khachaturian, Mendelssohn to Muradella. And, of course, Tchaikovsky is most popular. Generally, the classics are played more frequently than the moderns.

This is professional art and entertainment. In addition, all the factory palaces of culture are putting on their own concerts, plays, dances and song recitals.

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Met Life Begins Suit to Evict

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has begun legal action to evict the 33 leaders of the Town and Village Tenants' Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, the committee revealed yesterday. Court summonses for the 33—

whose leases expired Sept. 30—were issued Wednesday to their attorney, Paul O'Dwyer.

Legal proceedings against the tenants' leaders as a group—after a 10-week delay—marks a departure from Metropolitan's practice of treating evictees on an individual basis.

The committee declared it would fight the case "in the courts and in the public arena."

It called upon New Yorkers "to urge their City Councilmen to pass the Isaacs-Brown bill which would legally end discrimination in Stuyvesant Town." The committee added: "We call upon the state legislature to amend the Austin-Wicks bill so that it applies to Stuyvesant Town. We call upon Mayor Vincent Impellitteri to use his influence to prevent eviction of the 33."

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
Daily Worker Only	3.25	6.00	12.00
The Worker	1.00	2.00	3.00

Mother of Trapped Marine Writes Ad, Starts Avalanche of Quit-Korea Pleas

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14.—"Get our boys out of Korea!" is the battle cry raised in this industrial heart of America by a group of women, called into action by a two-lined classified "Personal" ad in the Pittsburgh Press of Dec. 7:

Will families who have loved ones trapped in Korea call LEhigh 1-9698

Mrs. Ernest Miller, of the South Hills section, inserted the ad. Her 20-year-old son, Pfc. Ernest J. Miller, Jr., was in the Fifth Regiment, First Marine Division, which had reached the Chosin Reservoir area in Northeast Korea when it retreated.

Miller's last letter was to his minister. It described the hardships the troops were facing.

The weather, he wrote, was bitterly cold that "boiling water froze on the mess gear."

It was the letter of a brave young fellow who had already won 10 battle stars up to the invasion at Inchon but who, like most of the American soldiers, knew nothing of the real background for President Truman's "police incident" military intervention against the Korean people, the role of John Foster Dulles, and General MacArthur's imperialist aims.

The ad brought an avalanche of replies from mothers who likewise had sons fighting in far-off Korea.

CALL DAY AND NIGHT

Mrs. Miller's phone rang continuously, day and night. She received "heartbreaking calls from mothers with four children in service, from one mother with two boys in Korea. They cried in my ears so that I could hardly sleep," she said.

"What we want," she declared, "is to BRING OUR

BOYS OUT OF KOREA!"

In three days, over 300 persons called her up. Many more, she said, had been unable to reach her.

Wednesday she and the mothers she had reached joined in a telegraphic barrage to their Congressmen, urging the American soldiers be withdrawn from Korea.

Mrs. Miller predicts the movement will spread all over the country. She says the slogan has been taken up in Michigan, Florida, New York and Maryland, and that advertisements similar to hers will be inserted by mothers elsewhere in Pennsylvania and other states.

The demand that American troops be withdrawn from Korea was echoed here recently by Capt. Edgar Bundy, former U.S. Air Force intelligence officer in the Far East, in an address to the Allegheny County

(Continued on Back Page)

Rank-File Rail Strike Spreads, Hits Stalling on Hours, Pay

'Emergency' Is a Profit Plan, Unionists Say

Declaration of a national emergency is a "pro-profit, pro-poverty, unnecessary program," the United Labor Committee wired President Truman yesterday, as he prepared to announce his plans tonight over a nationwide broadcast.

The labor committee, composed of over 100,000 union members in more than 20 industries, declared that the President's contemplated emergency edict is designed to "force a disastrous no-strike, wage cut, regime on American labor."

"Instead of breaking our national back for war and war preparation, the United Labor Committee proposes that we spend some energy, wisdom and initiative to build peace, and restore the former understanding among the great powers of the world," the wire to Truman declared.

"There is no real 'national emergency' facing America other than the drive inside our country to impoverish the workers and destroy basic American freedoms," the committee said.

"The national emergency declaration is to create . . . the necessary psychology—fear and intimidation—to permit application of this pro-profit, pro-poverty, unnecessary program," the committee added.

The emergency powers sought by the President are aimed primarily at labor, and the destruction of labor's hard-won working conditions, a study of the powers revealed. The list of 17 powers, to become effective on the declaration of an emergency, were explained by a congressman who attended the series of White House conferences between congressional leaders and the President. The congressman asked that his name be withheld.

Four of the powers authorized the President to deprive workers on public works or operating under public contracts of the 40-hour week. This would affect all industry working on war orders and would lead to a similar suspension of the 40-hour week in industry generally.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A spreading rank-and-file rail strike today effectively halted freight shipments throughout the nation. Despite a federal court back-to-work order, the walkout by "sick" trainmen that began in Birmingham, Ala., Monday and spread to Chicago yesterday, reached into terminals at St. Louis and the nation's capital today. The impact was nationwide. Huge stacks of freight piled up in all cities. The Army, which made a pretense of taking over Aug. 27 to bar a nationwide strike, got a court order in Chicago ordering

strikers there to go back to work. Government attorneys thought it applied everywhere but decided to take court action in other cities just in case.

While the army is supposedly in charge of the railroads the management and profits still are in the hands of the owners.

Assistant Army Secretary Karl Bendetsen threatened the strikers, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, that if they continue the strike, the govern-

ment will ask the courts to cite them for contempt.

Union officials disowned responsibility for the strike and said they were doing their best to get the rebellious trainmen back to work. But they warned that their men were angry because their demand for a 40-hour week at 48 hours pay had dragged on unsettled for 21 months.

Union and company officials were standing by here for nego-

tiating conferences but the carriers said they would not bargain until the men returned to work.

The walkout tied up freight traffic at key terminals. At Chicago, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. began banking four blast furnaces and International Harvester used the strike as an excuse for the lay-off of 3,500 men.

Seventeen railroads were affected by the Chicago walkout, seven by the Washington strike

and seven by the St. Louis stoppage. Effects of the Washington walkout were felt at nearby Baltimore, although no men were on strike there.

At St. Louis, the Louisville & Nashville railroad, the Nickel Plate and the Illinois Central embargoed movement of freight through the area, a vital hub in the nation's rail transportation system.

At Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania said its trains were "nearly on schedule" although they were experiencing "some delay" in Chicago. Hourly train service on the Pennsylvania between New York and Washington was about normal.

The Interstate Commerce Commission said a freight embargo was not yet in the works, although it got ready to direct the railroads to divert freight to other lines wherever necessary.

The railroad strike presented Truman and the rail bosses with much the same legal problem it faced in last winter's coal walkout. Like the United Mine Workers, trainmen officials asserted the strikes were unauthorized.

In each case, union leaders issued back-to-work orders.

In the UMW case, the miners stayed on strike and Truman tried to punish the union by contempt action. But the courts held that government attorneys failed to prove the union officials did not act in good faith.

UN OK's Cease-Fire Study, Bypasses Settlement Plea

By Joseph Starobin

A three-man committee to investigate a "cease-fire" in Korea came out of yesterday's UN Assembly session despite objections from Soviet deputy foreign minister Jacob Malik, that it would only "camouflage" further American aggression in the Far East.

By a vote of 52-5, with the Kuomintang abstaining, the plenary session of the Assembly ratified Wednesday's decision of the Political Committee to separate the "cease-fire" proposals from the basic question of withdrawing all foreign armed forces from Korea and reaching a fundamental settlement.

Assembly president Nasrollah Entezam, of Iran, immediately appointed Lester Pearson, of Canada and Sir Benegal Rau of India to make up the three-man committee.

It is understood that this group will seek a meeting with Wu Hsia-chuan, chief of the People's China delegation at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday morning.

The three-man body will also meet with Warren Austin of the United States, and with American military officials.

The composition of the committee, definitely weighted on the Anglo-American side, did not impress UN circles. There was some comment to the effect that what happened today constituted a UN continuation of the Truman-Attlee communiqué.

It is felt that the Israeli proposals for a "package plan" that would definitely involve withdrawal of all troops from Korea

might, however, form a possible basis for the Rau-Entezam-Pearson recommendations at some late stage.

In today's debate, Jacob Malik, supported by Polish, Czechoslovak and Ukrainian spokesmen, restated his earlier demand that the Soviet resolution for complete withdrawal of all foreign troops should have been voted first.

Malik repeated that ordering a cease-fire without troop withdrawal simply accommodated American plans to re-group in Korea and press forward with the war.

The Assembly was headed for a recess on Friday evening. Further meetings of the Political Committee are expected only after the three-man "cease-fire" committee reports on results. This also means that Malik's plan for all foreign troop withdrawals will come up for debate again when the Political Committee resumes debate at some future date.

PROPAGANDA VOTES

The Assembly also rubber-stamped a number of stock State Department propaganda items directed against the Soviet Union. By a vote of 49-5, it approved a resolution condemning the alleged Soviet "jamming" of radio signals.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak delegates termed the resolution a violation of the Charter. They asserted that the countries of People's Democracies have a right to protect themselves from the psychological warfare by American and British radio, which beams

(Continued on Page 9)

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

When Is a Liar Not a Liar?

By Alan Max

The friends of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg are indignant over the use of stool-pigeon testimony against her appointment as Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Mrs. Rosenberg's friends in the press and in the government say that you can't trust a word of these stool-pigeons.

That is quite so. It seems, however, that these stool-pigeons lead double lives. When they testify against people like Mrs. Rosenberg, they are dirty liars, but when the same rascals testify against Communists and other progressives, they are paragons of truth, servants of democracy and martyrs to the highest ideals.

The problem, of course, is how to tell when they are lying and when they are telling the truth. The answer is easy:

When pro-war government officials use them to testify against the working class, then it is clear they are telling the truth; when they testify against pro-war government officials themselves, they deserve to be hung and quartered.

Press and Radio Clean Up in AMA Anti-Health Drive

CLEVELAND, Dec. 14 (FP).—The American press and radio cleaned up \$2,019,852 from business firms and organizations who tied in with the American Medical Association's million-dollar advertising campaign against health insurance.

Whitaker & Baxter, the publicity firm which is masterminding the AMA smear campaign to portray health insurance as socialized medicine, reported to the AMA House of Delegates convention here that 65,246 firms bought space in local newspapers or radio time for tie-in ads keyed to the medical association's blitz campaign of Oct. 8 when it placed anti-health insurance ads in every daily and weekly newspaper in the U. S., Hawaii and Alaska, about 11,000 in all.

In addition, full-page ads appeared in national magazines and Sunday newspaper supplements and spot announcements were broadcast over 1,600 radio stations.

Cost of the AMA campaign was \$1,100,000, a little more than half of what the other advertisers spent. Proposal for the tie-in sales was sent to the press by the AMA publicity outfit.

While AMA spent \$560,000 for its newspaper advertising, supporting advertisers spent \$1,532,228. Over 1,000 newspapers have still not been checked, so the amount spent may actually be much higher.

In magazines, AMA spent \$250,000, and for radio time, \$300,000. Supporting advertisers in

those media—and in other media such as television and direct mail—spent \$487,624. Supporting radio announcements totaled 35,362, with 200 out of 1,600 radio stations still not checked.

The advertisers included: 10,621 retail drug stores and 27 drug wholesalers and manufacturers; 4,755 general insurance agents and brokers; 819 life insurance agents and companies; 2,624 health and accident insurance agents and companies; 6,936 physicians, dentists and nurses; 559 hospitals and clinics; 1,665 banks and brokers; 1,266 auto dealers; 611 manufacturers; 261 medical societies; 44 pharmaceutical associations; 67 Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans, and 17 motion picture theatres.

The breakdown indicated that many doctors paid three ways for the advertising campaign as individuals, as members of the local medical societies and as members of the AMA to which they pay compulsory \$25 annual assessment to finance its campaign against health insurance. Aside from the over \$1 million spent on direct advertising, the doctors' monopoly has \$1,900,000 budgeted for other forms of propaganda and lobbying aimed against legislation which would provide all Americans health security.

New Automobile Comes Off Assembly Line in USSR

By Joseph Clark

MOSCOW. PRODUCTION of a new luxury passenger car, ZIM, began recently. The new car meets the demand for a somewhat smaller and more maneuverable model than the big ZIS car made at the Stalin Auto Plant in Moscow. ZIM is coming off the assembly line at the Molotov plant in Gorky. It is a 95 horsepower job and compares with the 110 horsepower of the ZIS, and the 50 horsepower of the popular Pobeda car.

ZIM can cruise at 75 miles an hour.

ZIM has two folding seats in the rear section in addition to the regular five seats and is equipped with radio, heater and most of the gadgets you find in the ZIS.

KIDS HERE are equipped with their own new model sleds for the winter. Snow already blankets the city's parks and you can't find a child in Moscow without a small green or white sled with black or white metal runners. The very small children who can't supply their own power have little sleds with a special seat having back rest and arm rest, while mama, papa or grandma supply the power.

IT WOULD also be a feat to find a boy or girl without ice skates and skis. The roads and squares in Gorky Park and the other big city parks are flooded for skating and young and old put on their skates. Skiing in Sokolniki Park, up on Lenin Hills and elsewhere is also popular—and not only with the young folks. Skis come in all sizes; you'll find three-year-olds on them as well as grey beards.

The government hasn't clamped any military priorities on metal and I wonder if the U. S. Seventh Fleet used more metal in construction than you'll find on the sleds, skates, bicycles, tricycles, passenger cars whose production is zooming as never before in this country.

TANGERINES are beginning to come into the stores from the south.

THE FOOTBALL (soccer) season is just a memory and you have to go to the movies to see how Spartak won the Soviet football cup. Hockey pictures take over in the pages of Kom-somolskaya Pravda, the youth daily.

THE NEW PICTURE for which lines are forming all over the city is based on the life of the Russian composer Moussorgsky, who did the music for the operas Boris Godonov and Khovanschina. A French film, Scandal in Cloch-

mere, is still playing in many houses as is the German picture, Council of the Gods; also the recent Soviet films Great Forces, Brave People, etc. You can still see the perennial favorite Robinson Crusoe at the Stereoptican movie house.

CLIFFORD ODETS' Golden Boy is scheduled for early production in the theater. D'Auseau and Gow's "Deep Are the Roots" is still very popular, as are Shaw's "Pygmalion," Sheridan's "School for Scandal," all the Chekhov classics, Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina," Gorky's "Lower Depths," Gogol's "Inspector General," Dickens, "Dombey and Son," Rostand's "Cyrano De Bergerac," Shakespeare's "Othello," along with innumerable plays by Soviet authors.

Then, of course, the two big opera and ballet houses are performing nightly and, always, everywhere, packed houses. Symphony, chamber music, violin recitals, piano recitals, dance recitals, and choruses perform in about seven or eight concert halls throughout the city. The range is from Bach to Shostakovich, from Beethoven to Prokofiev, Mozart, to Khachaturian, Mendelssohn to Muradella. And, of course, Tchaikovsky is most popular. Generally, the classics are played more frequently than the moderns.

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37 Baltimore Artists, Writers Denounce McCarran Law

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Thirty-seven prominent musicians, artists, sculptors and writers here released a letter they had sent to President Truman denouncing the McCarran police-state act. The letter declared:

"The detention and imprisonment on Ellis Island of such artistic figures as Joseph Szigeti, Arturo Toscanini and others under the provisions of the McCarran Law are an indication of the dangers inherent in this law. We, musicians, artists, sculptors, writers... consider such treatment of men, who have contributed so much to the artistic life of our country, as a threat to the fullest development of our culture."

"We, therefore, ask that the American tradition of free exchange of culture be respected. Since the McCarran act is the instrument through which such exchange is stifled, we denounce this law as a danger to our cultural institutions."

The letter was signed by: Arthur Lannati, Jacob Glushakow, Aaron Sopher, George A. Garstick, George Silfies, Jr., Marvin A. Nigh, Margaret Aue and Louis A. Skinner.

Also Wallace Beral, Irving Cooperstein, Lydia Farquar, J. Knop, Pasquale Prencipe, Frances Kessler, Ivan Romanenko, J. Bertrand Chernin and Felix Mendelsohn.

Also George Aranow Jr., Richard Kapuscinski, Raymond Still,

Richard Goodman, Mrs. Lubov Keefer, Britton Johnson, Spinoza Paef, Jan Tomasow, Karl Metzler, Walter Bohanan, Edward Rosenfeld, George Hurst, Rene Langy, Hugo Weisgall, Matzumi Kaninitzu, Louis Shub, Leroy Evans, Adah Jenkins, Paul Chalfant and T. C. Ackley.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14. — Four prominent Chicagoans have hailed the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Fifth Amendment as a demonstration of the McCarran Act's unconstitutionality. Members of the Chicago Committee to Repeal Taft-Hartley, they are Saul Alinsky, author of "John L. Lewis," A. A. Liveright, director of the Union Training Program of the University of Chicago; Prof. Dale Pontius, Roosevelt College instructor; and Thomas L. Slater, AFL Carpenters Union official.

"The ruling which banned the forced self-incrimination of witnesses," they declared, "demonstrates again that the McCarran Act is unconstitutional because its registration provisions do just that, in violation of the Bill of Rights."

They declined to wait for the Act's nullification by the courts and said that "its use now, to persecute and prosecute, is doing irreparable harm to the American people and their liberties." The four urged Illinois citizens to write to their newly-elected congressmen demanding repeal at once.

Egyptians Unite To Demand British Ouster

CAIRO, Dec. 14.—Both government and opposition deputies urged Premier Mustapha El-Nahas Pasha today to take more forceful measures to get the British out of the Suez Canal zone.

Ibrahim Talaat, deputy of the governing Wafist party, exhorted members of parliament to return home to lead their people—"to face prison or gallows" if necessary in the struggle.

He urged the government to buy arms anywhere and conclude treaties with any power, east or west, if it shows friendship toward Egypt.

Saadist deputy Sameh Maussa said instead of threatening to terminate the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, the government should have terminated it.

Daily Worker

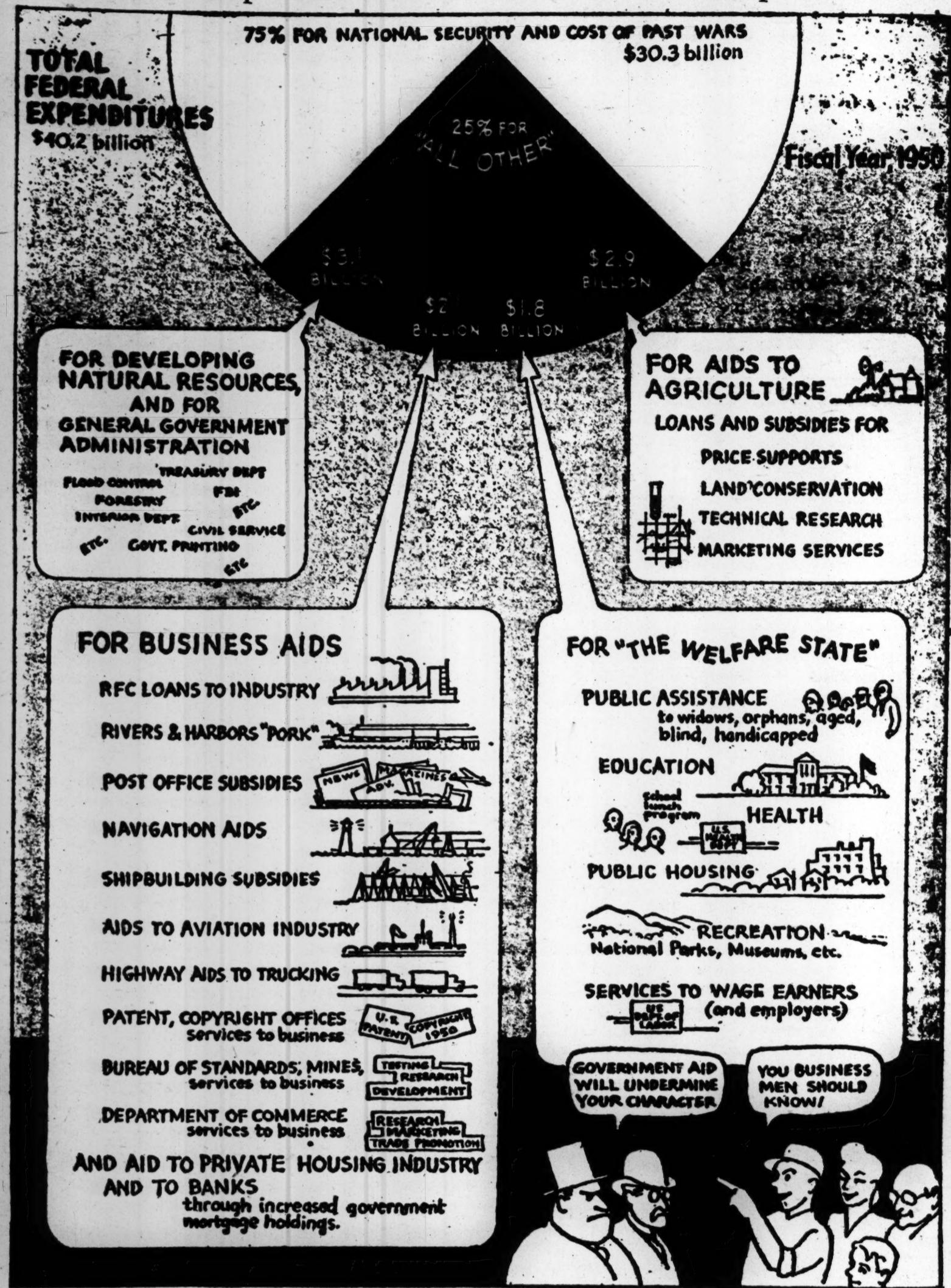
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Truman 'Welfare' Talk Is Bunk, CIO Budget Study Confesses

A CIO analysis of the federal budget ending in June, the month the Korea war began, showed that 75 percent of the total of \$40.2 billion spent went for present and past wars, and only \$1.8 billion went for welfare purposes. The breakdown for the 12-month period revealed that the bulk of the 25 percent that went for "non-war" expenditures, or \$9.9 billion, went



From the CIO 'Economic Outlook'

Hizzoner Gets 'Religion'

By Art Shields

Judge Harold R. Medina was careful to avoid his usual red-baiting when the Cardozo Lodge of the Knights of Pythias honored him at Pythian Temple Wednesday night.

The judge's usual theme song didn't fit well with the "ideals of the (late Supreme Court Justice Benjamin) Cardozo," the famous champion of civil liberties, that were inscribed on the award plaque given Medina.

And not a single other speaker mentioned the word "Communism," when the judge, who real-roaded the 11 Communist leaders to prison, was given the award.

The affair had been arranged by a small award committee, dominated by such men as Carmine De Sapi, the Tammany Hall leader. Only 130 Knights attended. The hall had been prepared for 700.

Medina had just come from the money trust trial, where he recently invoked the Bill of Rights on behalf of the bankers. The Bill of Rights gave them the right to advocate monopoly, he told the court.

And Medina told the Knights of

Pythias Wednesday night that Americans must not give one inch in their devotion to the Bill of Rights. They must practice "tolerance" and respect "civil liberties" and guard the "ideals of Cardozo," he kept saying.

Turning to the Cardozo plaque the judge said that he would hang it where he could read those lines honoring Cardozo. And he expected his grandchildren to read them also, he said.

Medina, as usual, talked about himself. He remarked that he felt very happy when a cab driver or truck driver recognized him and greeted him on the street. But he found time also to laud Judge Cardozo as a man whose hat was never too big for his head.

And the judge told his audience to stand firm behind the Bill of Rights and not to give way in their devotion to it one little bit.

He did not promise, however, not to railroad members of the audience to prison if they took his advice too literally.

Nor did he suggest that the Knights of Pythias should wipe out the disgraceful Jim Crow pro-

visions—the mark of slavery—from its organization.

The Knights' oath limits membership to "white males" only. Negro Pythians are in a separate organization. The New York organization has demanded the dejection of this oath. One lodge has even called for disaffiliation from the national body if the all-white provisions are kept. But the leaders here have been lax on pushing the fight against the policies of the white supremacists, who control the national organization.

Jail Priest in Poland For Murder Plot

WARSAW, Dec. 14. — Father Franciszek, a Catholic priest, has been sentenced to 10 years in jail on the charge of collaborating with an underground group which murdered democratic Poles, Polish soldiers and members of the security services, it was announced yesterday. The military court at Bydgoszcz in passing judgment also ordered the priest to forfeit his civil rights for three years.

as "business aids" like RFC loans and subsidies for the shipbuilding, aviation and other industries.

The CIO's study was published in the November issue of the CIO Economic Outlook. The Outlook's chart showing the breakdown of the budget is shown elsewhere on this page.

The CIO's purpose in publishing its findings, according to the Outlook and the current issue of CIO News, is to prove the falseness back of the "save-America-from-the-welfare-state" drive launched by the NAM and other business interests.

But the CIO proves much more: that the pro-war policy for which the CIO and AFL leadership has been thumping has produced a profligate war economy that virtually wipes out what little welfare there was in the federal budgets. It proves, as well, that the Truman demagogue in behalf of the so-called "Welfare State," which the CIO and AFL leadership have been selling their members, is so much hogwash.

The budget enacted since the Korea fighting, the current one, will show even less welfare and a far steeper rise in war expenditures.

It was in its plunge for this war and war economy policy that the leaders of the CIO itself went so far as to split the organization and ultimately expel 11 progressive-led unions who stuck to the CIO's earlier peace line.

The CIO Outlook does not, however, find fault with the policy but argues against Big Business efforts to kill even the little that still does trickle through for welfare purposes. Says the Outlook:

"Why is it that when government generously aids its businessmen they call it 'Americanism' but when it tries to raise the living and cultural standards of millions of human beings—these particular efforts are condemned as handouts and welfareism?"

The CIO News recommends high-school debating teams order the November issue of Outlook for reference.

Munoz Says No To Freedom For Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 14.—Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, as a special session of the Legislature ponders "anti-subversive laws," blasted the ideas of Puerto Rican independence and even statehood as "phantasies."

Munoz Marin's blast, which was hurriedly agreed to by Dr. Antonio Fernos Isern, the Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner in Washington, was seen by Independence leaders here as a threat to declare as "subversive" those who insist upon full political independence for their country.

Munoz told a reporter from *El Mundo*, San Juan daily, that the only way for Puerto Rico was in a permanent, common citizenship with the United States with education and development of pride and contentment with this citizenship.

Resident Commissioner Fernos Isern declared in Washington that he "rejected completely" any consideration of independence "for an island as small as ours." He called independence "obsolete."

The third largest political party here is the Puerto Rican Independence Party, led by Dr. Gilberto Concepcion De Gracias. This group received a rebirth following the Nationalist uprising of last October 30, which threatens to upset the puppet government's plans to permanently fasten second class citizenship on Puerto Ricans through the so-called "Constitution" to be voted on June 4.

Woody Guthrie
Maestro of guitars, folk song and the blues, will give free pointers on the skinny drums EVERY SATURDAY from 1 to 3. So come down with your fiddle, guitar, or what have you, to the UNION SQUARE MUSIC SHOP, 27 Union Sq. W. (nr. 16 St.) N.Y.C.

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Around the Globe

By
Joseph
Starobin

They Are Determined To Win Peace

(Continued from Page 2)

the courageous Catholic priest for whom Christianity means first of all to fight for peace.

You should have seen the reception he got from the customs officials who, incidentally, were on a slow-down strike, but who speeded the transit of our baggage with a wave of the hand.

They crowded around the distinguished figure of the Abbe. They plied him with questions about Warsaw. The jaws of the three customs man hardened visibly when they mentioned the danger of reviving a reactionary western Germany. In 10 minutes, we suddenly felt the cold realities of "western civilization."

THE NEXT DAY I began to get my bearings on what had been happening. For you must understand that in Prague people are not hanging on every headline; they are out buying up goods for the Christmas season.

As for Moscow (and Leningrad and Stalingrad which I will describe in later articles) the atmosphere is absolutely calm, not even restrained, just calm. Truman's threat to use the atom bomb rated a few lines in the Soviet press, under the sub-title: "New Wave of War Hysteria."

Soviet public opinion does not underestimate how much damage the war frenzy of the misrulers of America can do; neither are they impressed, to say the least, with the MacArthur-Truman performance in Korea; they have immense confidence in their own strength, and the power which the world-wide movement for peace can exert to bridle the warmongers.

In France, I soon got a fill-in on the terrific impact of the Truman A-bomb threat. It simply created what one important French leader called a "new political situation."

Delegations of French workers besieged the United States Embassy on the Place de la Concorde. At the Renault Works, we were told about the election of a hundred-man protest committee right from the benches. One municipal council after another voted condemnation of the Truman Administration, with scores of Socialist and Catholic Republican officials joining with the Communists and others on a far broader scale than even during the Stockholm Appeal campaign.

THE NUB OF the European reaction to the world crisis created by American adventurism in Asia revolves not so much around Korea as around Germany.

In Western Europe, American capitalist prestige has suffered a heavy blow: not only do new sections of the people see where the threat of war really comes from, but they have a low opinion of American military ability, after the alternation of MacArthurian boasts and MacArthurian retreats.

Now, when the Truman-Attlee communique announces a determination to press ahead on the futile road in Korea while concentrating on the rebuilding of a Nazified German Army, western European peace forces have seized on this issue, and are going to fight it tooth and nail.

The average Frenchman reasons as follows: a German Army was once before defeated by the Soviet Army; therefore, the rebuilding of a German Army means one of two things: either that the United States plans to fight alongside that army dragging all of Europe into war, or else that the only real armed force in western Europe will be a western German Army, a menace to all of Germany's neighbors both east and west, not to mention the German democratic movement.

Well, France will have none of that. On the eve of Acheson's flying trip to Europe this weekend, our people ought to realize in advance that the whole project of recouping imperialist power in western Europe is foredoomed to every kind of resistance from the peoples themselves. They will have none of it. And let no American delude himself otherwise.

Agrarian Reform in South China

HANKOW, Dec. 14 (NCNA).—Agrarian reform in Central-South China will take in 12,000,000 more people than was originally planned.

This extension was decided on at a meeting of the Central-South China Military and Administrative Committee following a review of work carried out in preparation for agrarian reform during the coming winter and spring.

It was found that the groundwork had been excellently laid, so much so that 29 more counties that originally scheduled could immediately be included. These counties are in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi.

VIRGIL



By Lem Kleis

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

Tobin Very Warlike In His Swivel Chair

DANIEL J. TOBIN, nearing 78, his own five silver-spooned sons well beyond draft age, spread himself comfortably in his swivel chair and dictated an editorial favoring Universal Military Training for all youths of America. Tobin has the dubious distinction of being the first labor leader of note in America to break a tradition and policy older even than himself in an apparent move to start the ball rolling for CIO-AFL backing of UMT. His editorial, an appeal to his members, appears in the December Christmas - covered issue of the Teamster, organ of the union he heads, largest in the AFL.



I can imagine what was running through the stenographer's brain as the old boy dictated, "Speaking for the organized Teamsters' movement, WE choose to fight and die for freedom." Get that "We?" It must have taken courage to continue that "the best thing for any young man who reaches the age of military service is to get into the service."

"It sometimes does a young man good at the age of 18 or 19 or 20 to get away from college or school or his local environment for a year or two, travel and mix with others," he went on. "I sent six children through college." Tobin titled that bit of wisdom "Travel broadens one."

I AM SURE Tobin's editorial makes comforting light reading in the frozen rice paddies of Korea and such other places where our "global policeman" role takes our boys. I can practically see Tobin sternly admonishing a young truck driver's helper or the son of a truck driver, who hopefully dreams in Korea of returning to his family, as he goes on editorially:

"You can't learn that kind of world understanding sitting alone, coming from school, dating up some young pal and having your mother and father pat you on the back and pity you when you get a toothache. Men and women can't be made of that kind of timber. Some of the great men the world has produced were born in suffering and hunger and hardship."

Incidentally, several Whose Who's say nothing of any military training for young Tobin to establish his fitness for paid union posts and the international well-paid presidency of the union which he assumed in 1907 and worked up to the modest salary of \$35,000 a year AND EXPENSES. I see no record that Tobin had to kill his Indian, Puerto Rican, Filipino, Mexican or "Hun" before he became the big "broadminded" citizen.

Incidentally, this corporation-minded hero, in his effort to put over UMT, says that five or 10 years from now a young man or his family may be "held up in shame" if he has no military service record and may find it hard to get ahead economically. But in an editorial preceding this one, Tobin describes how "militarism destroyed Germany." He is right on that one. That's why the average German youth today does not brag about his service to the Kaiser or Fuehrer. I do notice, however, that even through the pro-war dispatches coming out of Korea, GIs are not ashamed to say they want to go home to their mothers and "young pals."

IN VIEW of the claim that we are training our youth and arming ourselves to the teeth to "free" the Koreans, Chinese and other colored people from "slavery," it is interesting to recall what old Tobin had to say about these peoples back in 1943 when repeal of the act that excludes them from U. S. shores came up.

Tobin opposed repeal to the last, and fulfilled in his journal with Rankin-like racism against the "Orientals." "We can digest Europeans in reasonable doses but we can never absorb Orientals," and "because we are allies is no argument why we should become bedfellows," are samples out of the August, 1943, issue.

Tobin, in justice to him, is not alone in his heroic sentiment. There are many barely above half his age, also rightwing heads of big CIO-AFL unions, one as large as his, who are screaming their heads off for war and all the cannon fodder it would need. For some unexplained reason not one of them was in uniform in the war against Hitler. In fact, it is a very rare case to find an upper bracket AFL or CIO leader who saw service in the last war. But I know of some unions, notably the progressive-led Office, Public, Electrical, and others of their kind, who on occasions had most of their officers and board members in uniform.

Letters from Readers

Freedom— For Whom?

Editor, Daily Worker:

On this anniversary of the Bill of Rights, it is worth noting that the witchhunt in the schools has reached such a pitch that only ones who feel free to speak up are the reactionary bigots, labor-haters and fascist-minded. They, evidently, do not fear the results of using the classroom to promote doctrines "contrary to Board of Education policy."

Thus, my ten-year-old son told me how his teacher denounced all strikers as people "too lazy to work." When he

challenged her fantastic remarks to the effect that discrimination against Negroes ended with the Civil War, she made a vicious crack about "those who want Negroes in their home can have them." The implication was, obviously, that there something evil about "wanting Negroes" in your home.

Such attitudes are commonplace among many teachers, and no one challenges them. Let a teacher support the right to strike, however, or teach the true facts about oppression of the

Negro people, and the need to fight against it, and he or she faces the danger of persecution as a "red." G. M.

Press Roundup

THE COMPASS' Ted O. Thackrey holds that "We are presumably in Korea to restore the status quo. The least that is called for to restore the status quo is an offer to withdraw from Formosa, since we entered Formosan waters on the excuse of Korean intervention. This may not settle the matter of truce—but it is an essential step. Refusal to offer it is a determination to settle for war." I. F. Stone maintains that China must have a voice in the Japanese pact or else we run the risk of having "to fight China in defense of Japan."

THE NEWS is happy that Marshall Plan money is no longer being given to Britain and hopes that other European countries will follow suit. It quotes Joseph P. Kennedy, who wants American imperialism to devote itself mainly to the exploitation of North and South America.

THE MIRROR says "to hell with unity if it means bipartisan policy along present lines. Unity, according to the Hearst tab, means standing "fully behind General Douglas MacArthur in foul weather as well as when he was thrillingly victorious. . . ." MacArthur's debacle is a never-ending pain to the Mirror.

THE HERALD - TRIBUNE's David Lawrence is most annoyed by the "number of per-

sons here and abroad who wave aside all considerations of law and justice and say that anything is preferable to war." Lawrence fails to note that the people here and abroad didn't say that when Hitler and Hirohito were the enemy. He is so determined to fight an imaginary enemy that he conveniently forgets recent history.

THE TIMES objects to a leisurely defense program and wants the people to give up their ideas of "guns and butter, and two television sets in every home." In the new defense program, there will only be guns for the people who will have to pull in their belts, but fast, according to the Times.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM's Mrs. Roosevelt is perturbed because the "Soviet Union is "using" our "anxieties" about the increasing attacks on civil rights. Mrs. Roosevelt has a characteristic solution. All we need is a "really able citizens committee (which) could do a great deal toward removing some of our anxieties at home." Not removing the cause of the anxieties, you note. Just some big names to reassure us we're just imagining the McCarran Act.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN front-pages the charge that an NBC program commemorating Bill of Rights Day had a "Communist tone."

—R. F.

COMING: In Defense of the Bill of Rights . . . by Elizabeth G. Flynn . . . in The Worker

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by ELLIS

High-Jacking Our 18-Year-Olds

(Continued from Page 2)

is Gordon Gray, president of the University of North Carolina. Gray is the inheritor of a fabulous tobacco fortune estimated at more than \$50,000,000. He is a ruthless capitalist employer masked in the robes of the scholar.

Yesterday, Dr. Conant, president of Harvard University, also demanded this anti-American "service" racket to build up a vast army and a Pentagon-bossed labor force.

Is it an accident that along with Conant in this scheme is the country's richest cotton speculator, Will Clayton? (The price of cotton has soared to the highest since the Civil War thanks to war orders and war-created "shortages.")

ANOTHER "EMINENT SCIENTIST," Dr. Vannevar Bush wants this racket too. Why? He says America is in terrible danger. What is the danger? That the Soviet Union is learning how to set up defenses against an A-bomb attack!

Yessiree. That is what America's families are up against—the Soviet people cannot be A-bombed by war-crazy madmen seeking new Hiroshimas! Our danger is that these atomaniacs cannot attack another country! To meet this "peril," America's 18-year-olds must be trained for an army scheduled for 4,000,000.

This UMS will exempt NO ONE able to walk or not judged insane. There will be no physical exemptions; everyone will be assigned to combat or labor "service."

Does it have to be spelled out what this can mean in terms of SCABS IN UNIFORM used to break strikes, to beat down the wages of AFL and CIO workers?

THIS SCHEME PROVES that the government is not basing its foreign policy on a peace settlement but on the outlook for war. In this outlook, vast bodies of American infantry are to be hurled overseas to far-off battlefields. Is this defense? It mocks language to say so.

The pro-war lobby pushing this vile thing calls itself "The Committee of the Present Danger." We think the parents of America, especially the parents in the trade unions, should form their own Committee of the Present Danger to rouse America against this real danger of high-jacking America's 18-year-olds for the Gordon Grays and Will Claytons making the biggest fortunes in their careers. Let your local, your church or community know about this sneak attack on our boys. Let them speak out to stop it.

Railroad Workers Act

STALLED FOR MORE than a year on their demand for the 40-hour week at their current 48-hour pay, yardmen of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen began a series of unauthorized walkouts to force immediate action. Latest reports indicate the strike that began in the Chicago area is spreading to many lines.

Their demand for an immediate decision is now spurred by an additional factor: the likelihood that a national emergency would be declared and with it both a freeze on wages and authority to the President to RAISE, not cut, working hours.

In coming out, the BRT trainmen, which the leaders of the union stress is a rank and file movement, comes in defiance of the government authority over the roads established by "seizure" on Aug. 27 when a strike was about to begin over the very same issue.

This paper then said that the Truman seizure meant no more than a strikebreaking club over the workers and will in no way effect the flow of tremendous railroad profits into the coffers of the private owners.

Now again, as at the time of the seizure, generals in "supervision" over the roads shout the workers are "endangering the war effort." It is the same strikebreaking cry.

Illusions about government seizure that prevailed among some of the union leaders have been effectively shattered in the four months that passed. Now the workers have the additional burden to cover—a much higher cost of living.

The railroad workers should not allow themselves to be swindled again. The recent agreement between a number of the major railroad brotherhoods to unite on their wage strategy should be put into effect. If they throw away the opportunity now, they may not get another one for a long time.



The Bill of Rights and The Struggle for Peace

By John Williamson

ON ITS 159th ANNIVERSARY, the Bill of Rights is in danger of becoming only a memory unless the American people actively intervene in its defense. The threat to the Bill of Rights can be seen from these facts:

- Twelve men and women including Eugene Dennis are in jail because they refused to be stoolpigeons before the Un-American Committee. Several score more trade unionists, scientists, peace leaders, Communists—from coast to coast—are awaiting trial for the same "crime."

During the last month, 48 foreign-born men and women heard the 3 a.m. "knock on the door" and were herded into concentration camps and denied bail because they were militant trade unionists, Negro leaders and fighters for peace. Only a mass protest forced the release on bail of 41 of them so far.

- Five lawyers who defended the Communist Eleven in the Foley Square trial and two lawyers who defended the progressive trade union leader, Harry Bridges, face three to six months in jail—a form of intimidation against all lawyers that explains why no nationally prominent conservative lawyer would defend the Communist Eleven before the Supreme Court.

- The adoption by Congress of the fascist-like McCarran Act, with its "detention camps" and "registration" of all who are alleged to be Communists or find themselves in agreement with something the Communists stand for.

- The conviction and sentencing to five years each in jail of the 11 members of the National Committee of the Communist Party under the Smith Act—which is actually the cornerstone upon which the Hitler-like McCarran Act is constructed.

THE CASE of the Communist Eleven is judicially now in the hands of the Supreme Court. But in the last analysis it is still in the hands of the "court of last resort"—the American people. All Americans, especially militant trade unionists, fighters for Negro rights, those who desire peace, all anti-fascists and defenders of the Bill of Rights, are in jeopardy as long as the conviction of the Communist Eleven is not reversed. It is still not too late for the American people to exercise their Constitutional right and duty in this case.

We were indicted and tried

under Section 2 of the Smith Act charging "a conspiracy to organize the Communist Party to teach and advocate the overthrow and destruction of the government of the United States by force and violence." This charge is a slander and lie, which was not and could be substantiated in our trial. Even Tom Clark, McGohey and Company did not attempt to charge us with a single overt act or of conspiracy to overthrow the government. It is true that in their speeches, interviews and in the press generally they aim at creating that impression.

Actually we were indicted and convicted because we resolutely oppose the foreign and domestic policies of the Truman Administration and the bipartisan coalition in Congress which are leading the country into war and fascism; because we advocate and teach and work for peace—and while believing that only the abolition of capitalism will remove forever the threat and causes of war—we advocated and sought to realize (in 1945, 1948 and today) a people's coalition and government that can safeguard peace and democratic liberties, even under present social conditions.

TO SALVAGE the government's case, the Circuit Court through the handiwork of the liberal Judge Hand, came up with a new thesis, "the clear and probable danger" in place of "the clear and present danger" concept. Admittedly there was a war danger in the period 1945 to 1948, which today has broken out into the armed intervention in Korea and threatens to engulf the whole world in a new world war. The Communists have never hesitated to indicate the source of the threat of World War III—namely, Wall Street and American imperialism.

But the American people must remember that irrespective of differing views as to the source of this menace of war, we 11 Communist leaders did not create, foster or aggravate the danger or drive to war. Nor did the defendants utilize this situation to conspire to overthrow the government by force or violence.

The "crime" of the Communist Eleven is that we advocated and worked to check and remove this threat of war; that we opposed by constitutional and peaceful means those governmental policies and measures which have endangered world peace; that we have consistently proposed and advocated—publicly and by democratic processes—a change in foreign policy and a change in government. We sought to bring about a genuine peace policy in place of the bi-partisan atomic diplomacy, armaments race and preparations for a "preventive" war.

From all this it is clear that we Communist leaders are being persecuted because of our advocacy of peace and our opposition to pro-fascist reaction that threatens so many at home. It becomes clear to everyone in our country and throughout the world that the warmakers of Wall Street and Washington seek to silence and prohibit all political opposition—in the first place the Communist Eleven and their Party. The Smith Act is their club to achieve this end.

ON THIS BILL OF RIGHTS Day, the majority of our people must realize that precisely in times like these, it is in the public interest and welfare to enforce and uphold the First Amendment. Freedom of speech and press must be defended for all, so that those—like the convicted Communist leaders—who counsel peace instead of war, who advance a program for peace for the people's consideration and political action, can express their views and further, so the American people can pass judgment thereon.

The freedom-loving American people, especially the workers and Negro people, must find ways of registering their thinking with the Supreme Court. Because, if the Smith Act convictions of the 11 Communist leaders are sanctioned, if the judicial rulings of Judges Medina and Hand become the yardstick of American jurisprudence, then in place of the Bill of Rights, there will be established a new code—prohibited books, thoughts and ideas; preventive arrests; guilt by association; conviction be-

(Continued on Page 8)

Wall Street Sees Layoffs Coming

By Labor Research Association

THE POSSIBILITY of some economic decline in the midst of rising war preparations has been noted recently in the business press. "Recession signs mount," says the *Wall Street Journal* (12/7), adding that "layoffs in Detroit seem inevitable."

It seems definite that metal cutbacks by the government, caused by armament orders and "defense" stockpiling, will slow down production in many companies after "the turn of the year." Aluminum, copper, cobalt, zinc, nickel are some of the metals affected.

This business organ tells us also what union leaders have been saying for some time, that the auto industry will see more layoffs beginning next month. Ford estimates that 42,000, "over a third of its force, may be idle by March if the aluminum cutback order stands as is." And Chrysler is also "quietly lowering next month's schedules a notch."

So, until the big armament orders are actually placed at a much faster pace, the trend in some industries will be downward. And the results, as the *New York Times* pointed out in a recent nationwide survey, will be a decline in jobs in the first part of 1951, as industry cuts operations in some branches of civilian production.

"Arms production won't sop up the laid-off workers until next summer at the latest," *Business Week* (12/12) declares. And the *Magazine of Wall Street* (12/2) adds that the let-down "could be quite painful in some employment areas dependent on consumer durable goods manufacturing."

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION rose another three points in October to 215 on the Federal Reserve Board index, or more than double the 1935-39 average. But even this was well below the wartime high peak of 247, in the autumn of 1943.

Production is now leveling off as a result of the various cutbacks in materials and was apparently no higher in November than in the previous month.

Continuing rise in prices, with retail food prices up nearly three percent in the first half of November, along with the slump in housing and the curtailment of consumer credit, are all contributing to the current "interim dip" in business activity. (See our Economic Notes, December.)

Unit volume of sales at retail outlets is no higher than last year, despite the dollar increases in holiday sales now being recorded.

Meantime the owners of in-

dustry are getting a bigger take than ever before. The gain in individual payments in September was 60 percent over the like months of last year; a "spectacular gain," *Journal of Commerce* (11/28) called it.

On the basis of "the impressive daily stream of favorable dividend announcements," this paper says the total for the year may reach the unheard-of sum of \$10,000,000,000. This "would compare with \$7,800,000,000 last year, itself a record figure, and \$4,000,000,000 in the pre-war year 1939."

These dividend payments are of course only a reflection of the profits of industry which, as the *New York Times* (12/3) says, are "shattering all previous records." The third quarter annual rate for all corporations was at \$42,000,000,000, or six and a half times the actual profit of the prewar year 1939.

Correction: In the fifth paragraph of our story headed "Wall Street Grabs Britain's Foreign Investments" (Dec. 1) the percentage given for the various countries represented the actual decline in British foreign investments between 1938 and 1948.

In India and Pakistan, for example, the decline in the 10-year period was 82 percent of the 1938 nominal value, in Canada 51 per cent, etc.

Packing Unions To Ask Pay Hike

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The packing companies have been notified in a joint statement by the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters that the two unions will ask for wage boosts on Feb. 11, under wage reopeners clauses in the union contracts.

The pay boost demand, in which both unions said they will cooperate closely, will affect about 250,000 workers in the industry.

Joint action by the two unions won an 11-cent pay hike last August from the "Big Four" packers and the major independents.

President Ralph Helstein of the UPWA and President Earl Jermison of the Meat Cutters announced that they were filing the 60-day notice required in the contract in advance of reopening wage talks.

British Peace Delegates Hail Generosity of Polish Hosts

LONDON, Dec. 14 (ALN).—Returning from the recent World Peace Congress in Warsaw, 242 British delegates were full of praise for the reception accorded them by their hosts.

"The delegates wish to record their warmest gratitude to the Polish people for their abundant generosity," a spokesman said. "In the future we shall be able to break down barriers between peoples and establish mutual friendship and trust."

During the journey home on the Polish liner *Batory*, the British delegation held several meetings to discuss continuation of the fight for peace.

"If there is a drift to war it does not come from Poland," Rev. Leslie John Bliss of the Church of Ascension of Balham Hill declared. "I have come to the conclusion that the iron curtain is made of flowers, Polish hams and autograph books." Bliss recalled an open air rally in Poland where he preached to the "biggest congregation of my life, about 5,000 people. Normally my congregation at home is 150."

One Liverpool delegate, Tom Kenny, was sharply critical of the British government's policy, which resulted in transferring the meeting from Sheffield to Warsaw. "The iron curtain is here, not there," he said. "We are not members of the Communist Party, and as far as the congress goes, not more than 25 percent of the delegates were Communists or sympathizers."

Bill of Rights

(Continued from Page 7) cause of "probable" danger and the many similar evils associated with fascism.

If this creeping process of fascism is upheld by the Supreme Court, then the peoples of our country can only conclude, as hundreds of millions in the rest of the world already know, that those in our country who imitate the techniques and practices of Japanese "Dangerous Thought Control," Nazi book burnings, "protective custody" and "verboten" beliefs, have created a new anti-Communist Axis, and are bent on a program of world aggression and domination, on World War III.

On this Bill of Rights Day, we Communists are combining our mass activity for peace, economic security and democracy with a pre-convention discussion. Let us draw all the conclusions of the Convention Draft Resolution which warns of "underestimating the democratic will of the people and the possibility of organizing a much more effective mass defense of democratic liberties" and "without ever underestimating the fascist designs of the ruling class, "determines that we will never concede to it battles which it has not yet won and which it can be prevented from winning."

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of the Soviet Union, will be the topic of the last in a series of lectures on the Soviet Union given by Neal Burroughs at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. 6:30 p.m. Subs. \$1.

HEAR BEN PASCOFF speak—"Trotskyism—Saboteur of World Peace," tonight, 40 E. 77th St. 7:30 p.m. Contribution 25¢.

Tomorrow Manhattan

"MOTHER," Maxim Gorky's deeply moving Soviet drama of how a peasant mother of Tsarist times wins her struggle towards literacy and dignity . . . directed by V. I. Pudovkin, will be presented by Midtown Film Circle at 77 Fifth Ave. on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Dec. 16 and 17. As an added attraction, "Leningrad Music Hall," depicting the charm and beauty of the theatres, music and dance of the Russian people will be shown. Two showings each night: Saturday, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.; Sunday 8 and 10 p.m. Socialize and refresh all evening in the Art Room. Contribution 50¢ plus tax.

DANCE-A-ROUND: Another exciting dance and song-fest, featuring Harry Wood, Roy Codas, Peggy Mair, Joe Jaffe, Elizabeth Knight, Squares and folk dances with Irwin Silber, Johnny Krushenick, Saturday, Dec. 16, 8:30, Purriers Hall, 250 W. 26th St. Instruction fee—only 50¢.

HARLEM TRADE UNION COUNCIL Party honoring Ferdinand C. Smith, Sat. Dec. 16, at 545 W. 164th St., Apt. 6A.

AN HISTORIC ANSWER to imperialistic aggression. Saturday Night Film Club presents "We Are From Kronstadt," produced in USSR. English titles. 111 W. 88th St. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Admission to members \$1. Social all evening.

Tomorrow Bronx

HOLIDAY BAZAAR: Toys, gifts, prints, brio-a-brac. No hustle bustle! Do your holiday buying here. Art show, entertainment, refreshments. Stadium Club, ALP. 724 Gerard. Dec. 16, 12 to 12.

EUGENE O'NEILL'S gripping drama, "The Long Voyage Home," with John Wayne, Robert Mitchum and Barry Fitzgerald. Harlem CRC, 52 W. 125th St., Third Floor. Tonight at 8:30 p.m. Free admission.

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL: Sunday Evening Forum will present a group of well-known artists and art critics in a round table discussion on "The Crisis in Painting and Sculpture: Social Realism vs. Non-Objective Art." The speakers will be Gwendolyn Bennett, Philip Evergood, Oliver Harrington, Sidney Finkelstein and Aaron Goodstein. Sunday, Dec. 17, 8 p.m. Refreshments served. Subs. \$1. The Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., NYC.

BRONX PROGRESSIVES: Your chance to see the Soviet's grand satire with puppets, "The New Gulliver," and the unusually fine English picture about Lidice, "The Silent Village," this Sun. evening.

Dec. 17 at 8:30 p.m., at 1723 Boston Road (174th St. Station, White Plains Line). Socialize and dance after the show! Donation 75¢. Amap. Bronx Film Circle and ALP, Upper 7th A. D.

RATES:
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8 words constitute a line.
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DEADLINES:
Daily Worker: Previous day at noon
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Friday at 1 p.m.
Weekend Worker: Previous Wednesday
at 4 p.m.

Frisco Union Paper Urges Labor Party

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Perhaps labor ought to set up its own party to become effective politically. That is the suggestion made in an editorial in the Dec. 1 issue of *Organized Labor*, official newspaper of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council.

Saying that in the recent election labor was able "only to make a most pitiful showing," the newspaper added:

"Perhaps the men and women of labor are novices at the art of winning political contests, even though they have enough votes to win any election. If so, that is all the more reason why they should start now to inform themselves in regard to what is wrong with their present plan of doing politics."

"In other countries the workers have found it necessary to form labor parties. That may become the answer in the U. S. also, but up to the present time all efforts in that direction have failed. It is up to labor to learn."

Fast to Talk at Anti-Fascist Group's Dinner

Howard Fast, novelist, and the Rev. Jack McMichael, executive secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action, will speak at the annual winter dinner of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee next Tuesday evening at the Hotel Brevoort.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Mrs. Margaret Maltz have already been announced as speakers at the event, which is the first public function to be sponsored by the committee since the United Nations decision to lift the diplomatic ban on Franco Spain.

Reservations for the dinner are available at the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 801 Madison Ave., or by telephoning TR 9-5400.

BRONX FILM CIRCLE and ALP — Upper 7th A. D. presents
"THE NEW GULLIVER"
PLUS
"The Silent Village"
Sun. Evening, Dec. 17
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Socialize and Dance after show
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City Council

(Continued from Page 2)
equal powers with the Board of Estimate on budgetary powers. Under the present Charter the Council cannot add or increase appropriations; it can only cut and delete items.

Schutzer, however, pointed out that this limitation is not so rigid that improvements cannot be recommended to the City Planning Commission, which in turn can revise its proposals for the Board of Estimate.

"You are interested in taking refuge in limited powers to avoid doing anything for the people," the ALP leader accused the committee.

Quinn then demanded that Schutzer "skip it" and called on the Sergeant-at-arms to silence the speaker or eject him from the room.

Schutzer expressed willingness to lead the fight for expanded Council budgetary powers and suggested a petition campaign to force a referendum that would grant such legislative rights to the Council. "We'll get out the petitions if you will support such a movement," he challenged.

But the same Councilmen who have been shrieking for just such increased powers ducked the issue by resorting to parliamentary legalisms, complicated queries on budget revisions and finally, outright threats of force.

A delegation from the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, headed by Dr. Paul Selden, submitted a comprehensive report on conditions in that area and charged "outright discrimination" in the budget's failure to meet minimum hospital and health needs of the community.

Selden read a statement from Sen. Fred G. Morritt protesting the "low priority status" given the area. Sen. Morritt said that "our peace and security are less jeopardized by atom bombs than they are by continued subversion of our people's allegiance to democratic government through such wanton neglect of fundamental human rights."

BLOCKS GAG MOVE

Selden blocked move to gag all Negro speakers when he introduced Sen. Morritt's statement after the Committee had stopped Deighton Osborne, chairman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, from presenting testimony on the grounds that it did not specifically propose deletions in the budget.

Selden told of huge TB, infant mortality and maternity death rates in the area; he cited funds for police, museum, court and play constructions which could be transferred to the Bedford-Stuyvesant community, and warned of a "dangerous blight and tragic threat" to life and health of its citizens unless aid was provided immediately.

Other Bedford-Stuyvesant speakers were Rev. James M. McMillan, of the Greater Goodwill Baptist Church, and Mrs. Hattie Brisbane, mother of 11 children, who said she was "living evidence" of the jimmie-crow hospital conditions in the area.

Collazo Trial Set for Feb. 19

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Oscar Collazo was ordered today to stand trial for murder on Feb. 19, in the case arising out of the attempt to assassinate President Truman.

Federal Judge Matthew McGuire said in fixing the trial that he would allow "no delays."

Collazo is charged with first-degree murder in the slaying of White House policeman Leslie Coffelt, during a gun battle on the steps of the President's Blair House residence, Nov. 1.

Judge McGuire set Jan. 3 to hear oral arguments on a defense motion to dismiss the indictment.

He'll Spend Bill of Rights Day Being Grilled About His Opinions

DETROIT, Dec. 14.—John Zydok's roots go 38 years deep in American life, and his blood flows richly in American veins. Yet, tomorrow afternoon—on Bill of Rights Day—this foreign-born American father and grandfather will be marched from a Detroit jail cell to Justice Department office to have his political opinions scrutinized.

John Zydok's "trial" before an Immigration Service Hearing Officer will be another of those thought-control hearings under the unconstitutional McCarran Law. A Hearing Examiner, acting as prosecutor, will demand that Zydok be deported, exiled from his long-established home, his wife, his children and grandchildren.

Back in the Wayne County Jail, where he was held for eight weeks without bail following the October McCarran raids, Zydok will be compelled to wait again while his fellow workers in the labor movement and attorneys for the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born battle for his freedom.

"Trials" of additional foreign-born McCarran Law victims, scheduled to continue through next week, are:

Monday: Betty Gannett, national educational director of the Communist Party.

Tuesday: Alexander Bittelman, Marxist writer.

Tuesday: Claudia Jones, secretary of the national women's commission of the Communist Party.

GARY STEEL LOCAL SEEKS MURRAY AID IN WALKOUT

GARY, Ind., Dec. 14.—Three officers of the Big U. S. Steel Gary Local 1014, including the president, have gone to Pittsburgh to seek the assistance of Philip Murray and the International union for settlement of the walkout in Open Hearth No. 2 which has been in effect since Dec. 2.

The Open Hearth No. 2 shutdown of 300 workers resulted when the company tried to put over a new incentive plan which would cut pay rates for all replacements in the case of promotions, transfers, sick leaves, resignations or military conscription.

Hourly paycuts resulting from future replacements on present jobs would be 30 percent for hot metal crane operators; 46 cents for charging-machine operators; 19

cents for ladle cranemen and 30 cents for blowers. Replacement third helpers on all furnaces would get 33 cents an hour less. Hourly cuts for substitute first helpers would range from 23½ to 30 cents. Under the proposed company plan two men doing the same work would be as far as 46 cents an hour apart in actual pay.

Even though the steel workers in No. 2 Open Hearth will lose their Christmas pay, they are determined not to accept the company plan. Plant-wide or district-wide action in support of the No. 2 men has not developed up to this point, even though many steel workers feel that united action is the only guarantee that the wage cutting plans of the company can be defeated.

'NATION' SAYS ANOTHER WAR MEANS ANNIHILATION

"Mutual annihilation will be the single fruit of a new war," declared The Nation in its 85th anniversary issue, which urges that the United States and the Soviet Union "undertake to resolve their differences in a spirit of conciliatory self-interest."

The Nation, oldest political weekly in the United States, devoted its 124-page anniversary publication, to a forum on Peace with Russia—Can It Be Negotiated?

In a brief editorial, The Nation asserts:

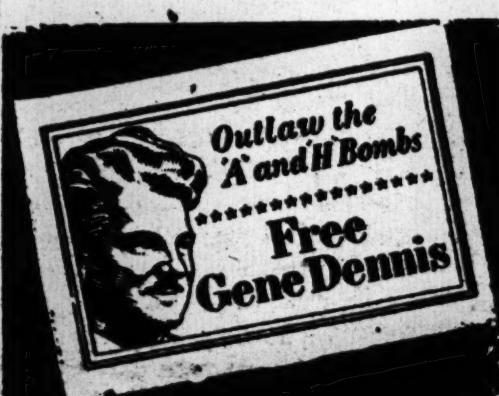
"Today only one subject is important—the possibility of averting a wipe out, impartially, the instituting a general war which would threaten the foundations of civilized life and the forces that threaten them."

If the practice of diplomacy is abandoned for the duration of the arms race, it points out, "we can be sure that war, not peace, lies at the end of the course."

Freida Kirchway, editor and publisher of The Nation, in a concluding article, entitled "Free World," urges

that this country to "put our strength behind the forces of change" throughout the world.

"Let our government turn to the task of carrying out a Point Four program," she asserts, "that is related not only to the magnitude of the need but the even more necessary attack upon feudal and colonial power; let it risk greatly to build up and stabilize democratic institutions in the newly-free areas of Asia; let it reverse its despairing decision to restore German fighting power—at the cost of popular confidence in Western Europe and legitimate panic in the East."



Calls Court Decision Blow at McCarran Act

Osmond K. Fraenkel, American Civil Liberties Union attorney, said last night that the "registration section of the McCarran Act can be 'successfully attacked in the courts' as a result of last week's Supreme Court decision barring self-incrimination. Fraenkel spoke to an audience of 700 at the Community Church at a meeting commemorating the 159th anniversary of the Bill of Rights.

Former Attorney General Francis Biddle, now chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, criticized the sedition and registration sections of the McCarran law, but refrained from urging repeal of the law in its entirety.

UN Assembly

(Continued from Page 3)
hostile and false propaganda at them. Dr. Hoffmister suggested that the Assembly might better occupy itself by calling on member states to prevent the dissemination of war propaganda and race prejudice.

By a vote of 43-5, the Assembly voted to "investigate" the alleged failure of the Soviet Union to repatriate Japanese and German war prisoners, a stock piece of State Department propaganda against the Russians, who have repeatedly documented their statement that repatriation is completed.

By a vote of 31 to 16 with 11 abstentions, the Assembly also voted in favor of holding the next plenary session in Europe, requesting that Secretary General Trygve Lie and the Assembly president designate the city. Corridor talk was mainly in favor of Paris, where the last session in Europe was held.

Say 'Nervous Strain' Explains Truman

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Don Iddon, New York correspondent of the conservative London Daily Mail, said today that "sheer nervous strain" was the explanation for President Truman's outburst of abusive letters.

Iddon prefaced his column with the statement, "Miss Margaret Truman is the world's most gifted singer."

"It is a sensible precaution," he said. "Having now avoided possible Presidential threats of a broken nose, blackened eyes, and smashed ribs, I can get on with my report on America. . . .

"Mr. Truman can no longer abide criticism. . . . The furious letter to the music critic perhaps doesn't matter; angry, hasty comments on the atom bomb, international relations and the Korean situation do."

Snowstorm Hits

Western New York

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 14—A snowstorm of major proportions deposited a blanket ranging up to two feet and more in depth in western New York today, slowing traffic to a crawl and causing the shutdown of a number of suburban schools.

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RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

A NEW WORLD

By Joseph Rawlings

The Soviet workers are doing a good job, they are doing it very well and they are fine people. This is the very least that can be said about them. No wonder the press in Britain and America lies about them, no wonder they invent iron curtains and religious persecution.

The working class of the Soviet Union are the ruling class, which means that there are no idlers. Everyone does their task towards the social and economic well-being of the Union. The people are conscious of the fact that they are workers for themselves. Whatever industry can give they are masters of, and turn this production not only into food, clothing and shelter for themselves but also into a vast pool and reservoir for posterity.

The tremendous development of industry, the palatial buildings they are putting up, the architectural and sculptural work they are putting into their Palaces of Culture, into the Moscow Metro, into all their towns and cities leaves one astounded at the magnitude of it all.

The social and economic life of the Soviet worker is new. In the factories the factory chairman, with his committee and trade union organiser, is the basis of the factory life. To talk with these people, one gets immediately the reason why Soviet production is prolific and Five Year Plans are successful.

Any mechanism to save labour and to ease burdensome tasks

JOSEPH RAWLINGS, foundry worker at Manganese Drums Co., which makes manganese bronze ships' propellers, is a shop steward and is president of the Birkenhead branch of the Foundry Workers Union and chairman of the Merseyside District of Foundry Workers Union. He was elected to the British delegation visiting the Soviet Union by the workers of the main and general foundries of the Manganese Drum Co.

is readily installed. There is no danger of reducing the staff and putting some workers on the streets by this as in the countries of capitalism.

Every precaution is taken to safeguard the worker against accidents. Medical treatment, nurses, doctors, even a solarium in the factory for the workers to rest. Canteens with every possible attention, and not long wooden tables, but tables to seat four persons with clean white tablecloths.

Parks Near Factories

Wherever possible around the factory, and along the main roads in the factory there are trees, flowers and small parks. The sombreness of many of our factories stands out compared with the brightness of Soviet factories. Nature is not blotted out in a mad drive for production, but is harnessed to go hand in hand with the necessity of a factory.

The collective effort in the factory is carried outside into the cultural and sporting efforts of the Soviet workers. They have their factory club, their factory cinema and sports club, nursery and kindergartens. Here we see a people working, playing, and living together, getting the very

best from all no matter what is being done.

Who says they are aggressors? Only those who desire the people of the world to live in enmity, who are afraid that the workers in the rest of the world will get to know the truth about the Soviet Union. The iron curtain myth, the lies of religious persecution have been exposed by our visit, by the cordial way we were received by the people in the U.S.S.R., by our talks with priests in the Moscow churches and by our attendance at religious ceremonies.

They are a peace-loving people, they are real builders of a new social and economic life for the workers. Their watchword is to build a new working-class life away from the culture of capitalism with its exploitation by the rich owning class of the workers. The new life is there now in the Soviet Union.

In 20 Years

Immediately I arrived in Moscow and saw the airport and its broad runways, the dozens of airliners parked there, the fleet of brand new motor cars from the Gorki auto plant and the broad highway to Moscow, I realized the tremendous development that had taken place since my last visit in 1929, 20 years ago.

Then in 1929 I was witnessing the struggle of a new social and economic order, young but vigorous, in its initial stages to overcome the tremendous problems of production and distribution, beset by many enemies inside and outside the Soviet Union. Then they were carrying through the first five-year plan, with the kulaks (rich peasants) shooting down the best elements amongst the collective farmers, to impede any progress. The Nepmen (private traders) in the towns and cities were dislocating food supplies and hoarding consumer goods. These elements are gone now.

The problems of production and distribution are solved. The new collective farms are flourishing and the organizing of state and co-operative shops has done away with private traders. Every moment of my visit confirmed what enormous strides the people of this country have made since the last occasion I saw them.

A few more years of peace and the Soviet people will enter into an abundance the like of which the world has never known. In the course of the next few days I was to witness the enthusiasm of the Soviet workers for their leaders, the energy they put into production, their intense educational studies, their new socialist culture expressing itself in the splendid architecture of the new buildings, of the Moscow Underground stations, the hygienic method of keeping their towns and cities clean and tidy, and the magnificence of their ballet and opera as presented in the city of Moscow—particularly at the Bolshoi Theatre.

A Clean City

The National Hotel where we stayed is in front of the Kremlin and stands on the edge of a huge square. Around the square are dozens of trees and I noticed new buildings towering up to the sky. The streets of Moscow are spacious and are washed down every day. The soil around

the trees is turned over frequently. Hundreds of women are constantly sweeping and hosing the pavements. Hundreds of receptacles are placed in convenient spots for waste matter; The Muscovite uses these, with the result that litter is hardly to be seen. The cleanliness of Moscow is amazing.

We saw the presents received by Joseph Stalin from well-wishers the world over. Thousands and thousands of pounds worth. We went to the Moscow Metro, the underground railway which covers practically all parts of Moscow. Words cannot describe the magnificence of the stations. Each station is different, each has been planned by a different architect, each is a palace. Not one poster or advert for cigarettes, chocolate, etc. But huge pillars of marble, with fluorescent lighting halfway up. Then fluorescent lights in the ceiling. All around carvings and inscriptions in marble and polished stone.

In the Gorki Station I counted 36 marble archways, two bronze statues at each archway showing workers, peasants, intellectuals, etc. Another station devoted its architecture to depicting every phase of sport.

The Metro makes a great impression on one's mind. The delegates stood amazed at the magnificence of it all, with such beauty expressed in these stations. The escalators were carrying thousands of workers up and down. We talked to the engineer in charge, a young woman who had studied at the University to qualify for this job.

Czarist Oppression

Towards the end of our stay we went round the Kremlin. We saw the ancient Churches, seven of them, preserved as historical relics of bygone days. We went through various Palaces which

once belonged to Tsars. We saw their thrones, their luxurious halls, the enormous extravagance with which they maintained their lives while the masses of the people scratched a mean existence in wretched conditions of disease, ignorance and poverty. The exhibits in the Kremlin remind the Soviet people of the bad old days that are gone for good.

We also saw an amazing collection of gifts to former Tsars from ruling monarchs and other notabilities in almost every part of the world. There were jewels sufficient perhaps to pay off a good part of our National Debt, gilded coaches, robes and dresses weighed down with rich embroidery and diamonds. These were tributes from rulers living on the backs of their people to those who lived in the same way in the old Russia.

We could not help making a contrast between this exhibition and what we had seen in two exhibitions of gifts to Joseph Stalin. Here we saw examples of engineering skill and artistic products. There was almost every kind of machine, either in model form or full size, machine tools and similar products. There were rich carpets, the products of workers in the industry. There were beautiful examples of pottery and china and collections of signatures to birthday greetings running into millions.

All these had come from workers and their organizations in every part of the world, in tribute to a man whose life has been dedicated to raising the working class to rule their own lives and to free themselves from the exploitation of idle parasites.

These two sets of exhibitions really sum up the contrast between the old world and the new that is growing and flourishing in the Soviet Union.

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Two Fine New People's Films at Stanley Theatre

By David Platt

A HEARTY WELCOME to *Treasured Earth*, a powerful contribution from the People's Republic of Hungary, dealing with the struggles of the poor peasants against the landlords in the years before the liberation.

The Stanley Theatre is running this artistically done film of class struggle through which runs a tender love story, together with a remarkable full-length Soviet documentary, *Man Conquers Nature*. This beautifully photographed Magicolor film tells of the transformation of the vast Russian desert areas into fruitful and habitable farm lands and factory centers.

IN A SENSE the two films overlap. The Hungarian film has for its main theme the fight of the small farmer to wrest a living from land which is rotting because of generations of misuse by the rich kulaks. The land yields little because of lack of water. Small wells dug by individual farmers soon dry up. The big reservoirs—sufficient to take care of the needs of all the peasants—are owned by a handful of vicious exploiters who refuse to part with a single drop.

The need for water therefore becomes a central question which the peasants must solve or perish. A spontaneous movement to crack the pond which holds an abundance of the precious fluid develops. The owner hears about it and sends for the gendarmes. There is shooting. A peasant is killed, along with the owner of



WEDDING SCENE FROM 'TREASURED EARTH'



ANOTHER DRAMATIC MOMENT

the pond. The leader of the action to get water is arrested and jailed as the film ends.

One does not know for certain what positive results the action achieved. We are told, however, that the hero will be released from prison in 1945, the year the parasites were kicked off the land and Hungary was forever liberated from landlord-capitalist misery.

THE SOVIET film *Man Conquers Land* goes on from there to show the titanic efforts of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government to stamp out drought—"the age-old foe of the toiling peasantry."

We see thousands upon thousands of working people—collective farmers, forestry experts, scientists, specialists in power farming—joining in a single-minded offensive against the blind forces of nature.

We see how Socialist agriculture and collective labor armed with the finest in technical equipment is transforming a vast desert area of more than 150 thousand square miles—an area larger than Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands combined—into a lovely garden.

How? By introducing crop rotations, building ponds and reservoirs to raise the ground-water level, planting gigantic forest belts—"those living barriers to curb hot dry winds." All on a scale unprecedented in the history of civilization.

One understands a little bit better after seeing this great film, what Vasili Williams, the Soviet scientist who founded the biological trend in soil science meant when he said in his last article published a day before his death:

"It may be said without the slightest exaggeration that we are becoming true 'masters of Nature,' for our advanced agricultural science has learned in many respects objectively to understand the laws of Nature and utilize them in the interests of the present and future generations of our Socialist homeland. This has become possible only in our country, where the great all-conquering theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin holds undivided sway."

THE TREASURED EARTH of the Hungarian People's Republic is also moving in this direction.

A Study of the Supreme Court Record of Justice Hugo L. Black

By Robert Friedman

ONLY ONE MEMBER of the United States Supreme Court voted to condemn in its entirety the infamous "non-Communist affidavit" of the Taft-Hartley Act. That lone and courageous dissent

HUGO L. BLACK, A Study in Judicial Process. By Charlotte Williams. John Hopkins Press. Baltimore. 208 pp. \$3.50.

was both the measure of the jurist and of the caliber of the court majority.

In her study of the career on the high court of Justice Hugo L. Black, Charlotte Williams convincingly demonstrates the correctness of her claim that the Alabama-born jurist has earned a "unique" distinction among Supreme Court members of all time, for his defense of the civil rights and liberties guaranteed under the Constitution and for his opposition to the encroachment of Big Business on the rights of the people.

ALONE among his colleagues in holding, on Taft-Hartley, that imposition of a political oath violates the fundamental Constitutional principle that "beliefs are inviolate," Justice Black dissented from the majority opinion in the Dennis case, wherein the court ruled against the Communist leader's charge that a jury made up of government employees was not an impartial jury as guaranteed under the Sixth Amendment.

Miss Williams writes:

"Justice Black in dissent declared that it was 'wholly unrealistic' to expect such employees 'to enter the jury box with that quality of disinterestedness essential to complete impartiality' in view of the 'prevailing pattern of loyalty investigations and threatened purges.' In his opinion government employees had good reason to fear that a vote for the acquittal of an avowed Communist might bring about their discharge or an embarrassing investigation that they were unable to perform their duty as jurors."

THE FIRST Amendment to our Constitution, declares categorically that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peacefully to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

As is well known, the Smith Act, under which the 11 Communist leaders were tried and convicted; its even more anti-democratic successor, the McCarran Act and the government's 'loyalty oath,' 'subversive' list and Congressional 'contempt' process are all cynical violations of the First (as well as the Fifth) Amendment.

THE AUTHOR quotes Black, in one of his first high court opinions, as saying:

"I view the guarantees of the First Amendment as the foundation upon which our governmental structure rests and without which it could not continue to endure as conceived and planned. Freedom to speak and write about public questions is as important as is the heart to the human body. In fact, this privilege is the heart of our government. If that heart be weak-

ACADEMY
Now Through Saturday
Joan Fontaine - Robert Ryan
BORN TO BE BAD
Mala Powers - Ted Andrews
OUTRAGE

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
AND
Ivan the Terrible
IRVING PL.

ened, the result is debilitation; if it be stilled, the result is death."

The author approached Black's court record, and writes from the standpoint of a progressive seeking the fullest degree of social and economic reform within the capitalist system.

SHE OFFERS some surprising judgments, as when she asserts that "the present Supreme Court has been distinguished by its championship of civil liberties". In view of the court's steadfast refusal to challenge the Un-American Committee witchhunt as well as on other aspects of the reactionary Truman drive, its stand on Taft-Hartley and its retreat on Negro rights, the statement is inexplicable.

The author has no illusions, however, about the high court's isolation from political currents and pressures, and she describes in some detail the reactionary attack on Black ever since his appointment by Roosevelt in 1937.

BUT THE IMPACT of her book is weakened by the absence of any attempt to place the history of the Supreme Court and its decisions within the perspective of the recent years' shift from the New Deal period to the Truman-Wall Street mobilization for war and domestic fascism. Instead of discussing Black's stand in the court chronologically, from his being one of a group of "New Deal" justices to his role as virtually the last consistent defender of bourgeois democratic and constitutional principles on the high court, the author has studied his votes and opinions on the basis of the subject matter. It is important, nevertheless, to

find Justice Black the subject of a sympathetic study, and one which singles out as meritorious his stand in such cases as that of Eugene Dennis and the Taft-Hartley Act.

The deaths of Justices Murphy and Rutledge and the appointment by Truman of men like Clark, Minton and Vinson shattered the court's old liberal coalition. Thus, says the author, "the influence of Justice Black's judicial philosophy upon the course of constitutional development may reasonably be expected to decline in the immediate future."

TO PUT IT more directly, events have shown, and this study of Justice Black underscores, that the American people cannot put their trust in the Supreme Court to protect their civil liberties and the rights of labor and the Negro people, but that only struggle to reverse the Wall Street drive toward war and fascism will do so.

FILM CLUB NEWS

Gorky's Mother, silent film directed by V. I. Pudovkin at Midtown Film Circle, 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15 St.) Saturday-Sunday, Dec. 16-17. Two performances each night: 8:30 and 10:30.

The New Gulliver, Soviet puppet film at Bronx Film Circle, 1723 Boston Rd. (174 St. Station on White Plains Line) Sunday, Dec. 17 at 8:30.

We Are From Kronstadt, Soviet film at ASP Saturday Night Film Club, 111 W. 88 St. Saturday, Dec. 16. Three performances starting at 8:30.

John Reed's Famous Pieces Of Reportage to Be Issued

LITERALLY thousands of people have heard of John Reed's famous pieces of reportage—not only the classic *Ten Days That Shook the World* about the Russian Revolution, but his well-known account of Pancho Villa in Mexico, his description of the Ludlow massacre and the Paterson textile strike, his reporting of the first World War, as well as his political essays, short stories, and poems. Yet with the exception of *Ten Days*, these unique and brilliant pieces have been buried in out-of-print books and the back files of long-dead magazines.

Now, at last, they are brought before the public again in *John Reed: American Revolutionary*, which International Publishers is publishing in the spring.

The book contains generous selections from Reed's writings, including not only the pieces mentioned above, but also a scathing attack on reactionary labor leaders, a pointed analysis of Theodore Roosevelt's "Progressive" party, and several articles dealing with the character of the first World War.

John Stuart, who edited the book, has also contributed an extensive biographical essay, in which he shows how Reed grew and developed both as a great reporter and a political thinker and came to identify himself with the most advanced sections of the American working class.

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WORKER Sports

New York, Friday, December 15, 1950

Montreal Royals Sign 3 Negroes for '51 Season

MONTREAL, Dec. 14 (UP).—The Montreal Royals of the International Baseball League signed three Negro players today for the 1951 season.

They are James Gillian, an infielder, and Leroy Ferrell and Joe Black, both righthanded pitchers. All three were purchased outright from the Baltimore Elite Giants of the Negro National League.

Royals' officials said they were not familiar with the players' records but all had been recommended by Fresco Thompson, vice-president of the parent Brooklyn Dodgers.

Graham and Motley Geared To Give Giants One-Two Punch

CLEVELAND, Dec. 14.—The Cleveland Browns figured today they will have to run if they want to pass against the New York Giants in their National Football League playoff game Sunday.

Twice before the Giants have stopped the Brown passes, and when you stop Otto Graham you've done some real stopping. But, the Browns reckon, the reason Graham couldn't pass was because Marion Motley, the great Negro back, couldn't run.

The Giants played the Browns when Motley was out of commission. He was injured when the Giants won the first game, 6-0, and he still wasn't in full form when they won the second, 17-13.

Marion's center-busting running blossomed after that, however, and he finished the regular season as the league's leading ground gainer with 810 yards for a 5.8 per try average.

And what has Marion's running got to do with Graham's passing?

Simply this: If Motley holds no fear for the Giants, they can send in their big three middlemen of the line, Arnie Weinmeister, Al De Rogatis and John Baker. The trio bursts through to rush Graham off his feet before he can throw. They cannot rush this fast if they must be doubly alert for Motley crashing through at them on a running play.

So the Browns know that they at last have their one-two punch. But they still must worry about the Giant offensive. Coach Steve Owen may use the single wingback "A" formation, or he may use the "T". He has jugged them up this year.

Brownie scouts said the "A" is "mainly a running formation." Coach Paul Brown said, "They have the running backs to make it go... fellows who can maneuver

on their own, inside or out, however the blocking goes."

The Giants line will throw a total of 925 pounds of bone and muscle against Graham. In turn, the Browns have 235-pound Motley trying to bust through center.

A blow to Giants hopes is the loss of End Ray Poole who broke a small bone in his ankle last week. One of the best "rushers" on the team, Poole also handled the place kicking. He will be replaced by Kelley Mote, a mere 190-pound seasoned end.

Game time was moved up to 1:30 p.m. (EST) to allow for maximum daylight. If the score is tied at the end of regular playing time, a sudden-death period will be played.

And it will be "sudden death" for the losing team insofar as NFL championship honors are concerned. The winner will meet the winner of Sunday's Chicago Bears-Los Angeles Rams playoff game for the league title on Dec. 24.

Luke Easter and Al Rosen of Cleveland each were hit by pitched balls 10 times to share the leadership in that category while second baseman Billy Hitchcock of the Athletics grounded into the most double plays, 30.

The Letter They Threw Away

CARY, Ind., Dec. 14.—The HAMMOND-TIMES, pro-steel-company newspaper, made a big play of the fact that the Hammond City Council passed a motion to "throw the letter from the Communist Party into the waste-basket." "A HAMMOND TIMES reporter" said the newspaper, "fished it out of the waste-basket." Then they quoted the letter, which said:

"In the interests of the tenants and especially the working class people, we want to urge the extension of rent controls. Already the working people are overburdened with excessive taxes and higher prices, and a rise in rents would only place more hardship on those least able to pay."

"We therefore associate ourselves with the organized labor movement and all others who favor rent control in the cities of Lake County."

After the council threw the Communist letter in the waste-basket, they passed a motion not to extend rent controls in Hammond.

Rodney III--

Lester Rodney, sports editor, has been felled, knocked, struck out, tackled, and fouled by a germ which doctors feel certain will be a second-rater shortly. Until then however, his fans will have to string along with the subs who are pitching in as best they can. The champ, we hope, will soon be well and back in the corner of your favorite sports column.—Editor.

Owen Not Sure Giants Can Beat Browns 3d Time

Steve Owen, whose Giants already have accomplished the hitherto unprecedented feat of twice beating the mighty Cleveland Browns, was hopeful today but not quite sure—his team can make lightning strike a third time.

Not that Stout Steve disparaged of his Giants' chances in the play-off at Cleveland Sunday. But being a realist with 20 years of professional coaching experience, Owen knows his team faces a mountainous task.

"I don't know about beating the Browns a third time," Owen said today when the question was put directly to him at practice, "that

may be asking too much. They're a great ball club, but we think we're pretty good, too."

Owen's biggest worry is the loss of end Ray Poole, who broke a bone in his ankle in last Sunday's 9 to 7 victory over the Eagles. The 215-pound, six-foot-three Poole played magnificent football on defense this season and kicked all the Giants' field goals and extra points.

Poole will be replaced on defense by Kelley Mote, a seasoned end, while the place-kicking duties will be taken over by Randy Clay, a rookie halfback who did the

Williams Tops AL Sluggers

Despite two months on the sidelines, torrid Ted Williams of the Red Sox again ranked as the American League's premier slugger in 1950, official averages revealed today.

Participating in only 89 games due to a fractured elbow suffered in July, Williams compiled a slugging percentage of .647 by fashioning 216 total bases in 334 times at bat.

Johnny Mize, the Yankees' burly first baseman, was second in slugging with a .595 figure followed by team-mate Joe DiMaggio with .585 and Red Sox rookie Walt Dropo at .583.

Dropo and team-mate Vern Stephens tied for the runs batted in title with 144 apiece, making it the second season in succession that Stephens finished in a deadlock for that particular honor. Yogi Berra of the Yankees was third in runs batted in with 124. Then came Vic Wertz of Detroit with 123, Joe DiMaggio, 122, and Bobby Doerr of the Red Sox with 120.

Eddie Yost, Washington's third baseman, drew 141 walks to top the league in that department. First baseman Ferris Fain of the Athletics was second with 132.

Big Gus Zernial of the White Sox struck out the most times, 110,

being the only player in the league to strike out more than 100 times.

Luke Easter and Al Rosen of Cleveland each were hit by pitched balls 10 times to share the leadership in that category while second baseman Billy Hitchcock of the Athletics grounded into the most double plays, 30.

Chandler Hopes Dim; Farley Considered

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 14.—Two strong anti-Chandler men were appointed today to serve on a four-man committee which will nominate the new commissioner of baseball. The makeup of the committee seriously endangered A. B. Chandler's hopes of getting himself re-elected commissioner even though he already has been told his contract will not be renewed.

Regarding the refusal to renew Chandler's contract, Carpenter said, it was "a surprise to me the way it turned out. There was no indication it would happen this year."

Washington, one of the clubs

solidly behind Chandler, had

troubles of its own. Meanwhile,

the Senators, in dire need of a

catcher who can converse in Spanish with their Cuban pitchers—Conrado Marrero, Sandalo Consegura, Chico Marino and Jose Pascual—have set their sights on

Fernando (Mike) Guerra, a veteran Cuban receiver, as the logical man

for the job.

The only hitch is that Guerra

belongs to the Boston Red Sox as

of yesterday. Boston sold Birdie

Tebbe to Cleveland yesterday

and immediately obtained Guerra

from the Philadelphia Athletics.

While the Senators were in-

volved in their own search, base-

ball officials were thinking about

possible candidates to succeed

Chandler. Top choices reportedly

were Ford C. Frick, National

League president, Branch Rickey,

general manager of the Pittsburgh

Pirates and George Trautman,

president of the Minor Leagues.

"Outsiders" being mentioned

for the job included ex-Postmaster

General James J. Farley; General

Dwight Eisenhower and Gov.

Lausche of Ohio.

Avalanche of Quit-Korea Pleas

(Continued from Page 3)
League of Women Voters at the Carnegie Music Hall.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Dr. Roscoe T. Foust, former chaplain of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, has urged the American people "to stand up and do something for peace before it is too late." Dr. Foust, who is father of two sons serving in Korea, declared: "War is not inevitable and cannot solve the world's problems."

He deplored the "hysteria" in the U. S. today which, he said, is part of a climate conducive to war.

Now rector of the Church of the Ascension in New York City, Dr. Foust urged all citizens to work for an atmosphere of peace. "If there are worse things than war, war will breed those things," he said.

He spoke before more than 100 prominent New Jerseyans called together by the N. J. Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. He was introduced by Dr. John MacKaye, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, who called for recognition of People's China.

The group voted to call a statewide conference on Lincoln's Birthday, and declared its purpose is to "provide an outlet for any citizens or groups in New Jersey to submit peaceful alternatives to war."

Temporary officers are Rev. Chester Hodgson, of Newark, chairman; Dr. and Mrs. Charles

Roberts of Newark; Dr. Roger Lewis, of Nutley; Mrs. M. W. Liberman, Princeton; Franklin Folsom, Roosevelt; Mrs. R. W. Eldridge, Nutley; Rev. D. C. Rice, Montclair; Mrs. Ben Shahn, Roosevelt; Mrs. Addie L. Weber, Trenton and Howard Watson Ambruster, well-known newspaper columnist.

Jamaica Rally: Peace Can Win

Four hundred New Yorkers at a Council of Peace meeting in the parish house of the Grace Episcopal Church in Jamaica unanimously resolved that "war is not inevitable" and that "with courageous action peace can be won."

A resolution to that effect went to President Truman and the UN. The meeting sponsored by the Women's Committee for Peace, urged every American who "strongly desires peace" to write Truman and Ambassador Austin Warren urging them not to use the atom bomb, and to negotiate peace with China.

They asked top-level negotiations between the U. S., People's China, Great Britain, the USSR and India.

Speakers were Leon Edel, UN correspondent; Guy Brewer, Negro leader of Jamaica; Dr. Clementina Paolone, of the American Women for Peace; Rabbi Herbert Baumgaard, of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives and Mrs. Shirley Graham, Negro writer.

Liberal Party line.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat-Liberal, received 2,319,719 under the Democratic column and 312,594 under the Liberal line for a total vote of 2,632,313, while Republican Joe R. Hanley polled 2,367,358.

Lynch carried New York City by 154,579.

McManus Vote

Was 221,966

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—John T. McManus, American Labor Party candidate for governor, received 221,966 votes in the election last November, it was officially announced today by the State Board of Canvassers.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was elected to his third term by 2,819,523 votes, while his opponent Rep. Walter A. Lynch received 1,981,156 votes under the Democratic line and 285,699 under the

